New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Board—Naval Reform—Removal of the Collector at San Francisco—Visitors to Washington.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1855.

The report of the Naval Board on the Retired List is still under consideration. It will probably be decided upon to-morrow. It is a very startling and important document, and recommends so many changes as to create almost a revolution in the personnel of the Navy. Very strong representations have been made to the President, to induce him to modify or to reject a part of the report; but it is believed that he will approve it without alteration. Gen. PIERCE is a man of kind heart, and easily wrought upon, but in this instance, it is presumed, will decline to interfere for the protection of private interests and feelings against the judgment of a just and impartial, though it may be thought a severe, tribunal.

A reform in our Navy has been so long and so manifestly required, that the approval of the country may be relied upon in this attempt to correct its abuses and defects. [illegible]

The Secretary of the Navy has given evidence, in the performance of this delicate and painful duty, of a firmness of will, tempered by a kindness of heart, which are honorable to him.

If the reformation of the Navy, thus commenced, shall be found to work well in practice, the same system will soon be doubtless applied to the Army, in which the necessity of reform, though less strikingly obvious, is still abundantly evident.

The cause of the removal of Mr. HAMMOND, Collector of San Francisco, is said to have been his refusal to pay money upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The removal was made by Mr. GUTHRIE, and not by the President, who opposed any change. Mr. LATHAM, named as his successor, enjoys a very ample income, and it is supposed will not accept the appointment.

The President is said to have held frequent conferences with the Secretary of War of late, [illegible]

Among the late arrivals at the National Capital are several distinguished citizens of California. [illegible]

Hon. G. W. WRIGHT, one of the first Representatives from California, is also passing a few days in Washington, [illegible]

AQUIDAY.

The City Government—Reformers in the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In the leader of the TIMES this morning, the following extraordinary statement appears:

"The Reformers elected our present rulers, at least the legislative branch of the City Government; and yet, we believe, it is generally conceded, that they have proved to be even more recklessly profligate, selfish and unprincipled than any of their predecessors."

The last part of this statement admits of no denial, but the words I have italicized embody a palpable mistake.

Of the present Board of Aldermen only three members were elected exclusively by Reform votes, and but four of the remainder were supported at all by Reformers. [illegible]

In the Board of Councilmen there are eight members, and no more, who were chosen by the Reform organization, and sixteen who owe their election to a union between Reformers and Whigs or Democrats, leaving 36 of the 60 Councilmen, whom the Reformers opposed as vigorously as they could.

Now you will find that these seven Aldermen and twenty-four Councilmen, for whom the Reformers are either wholly or partially responsible, are mainly free from suspicion of complicity with the bold frauds and rascalities now so rife in the City Hall. [illegible]

In justice to this Reform minority I append their names:

ALDERMEN.

Straight Reformers—[illegible]

Party Candidates, supported by Reformers—[illegible]

COUNCILMEN.

Straight Reformers—[illegible]

Party Candidates, supported by Reformers—[illegible]

If the people had listened to the warnings of the Reform Committee, at the last election, and made choice of a majority of the candidates they indorsed, we should not have witnessed such scenes of profligacy and shamelessness as have characterized the legislation of the past eight months. As it is, the Board of Councilmen seems to be controlled by an organized banditti, whose sole object is plunder.

Be just to your old associates, the Reformers, and do not hold them responsible for a result they labored hard to avert.

One would suppose, looking at the character of the public servants erected by popular suffrage in November last, that our fellow-citizens were rather fond than otherwise of being robbed. If so, I trust that they duly enjoy the existing state of our Municipal affairs. To give a further zest to their pleasure, Mr. HART's Tax books are now open for contributions, which will, doubtless, be squandered as prodigally as the most liberal constructionists could desire.

I. H. B.

The Matsell Business.

Mr. S. H. BRANCH sends us a communication, in reply to our paragraph of yesterday, in which he insists that the testimony obtained by him in England is conclusive as to our Mr. MATSELL's having been born there,—because, he says, there is no evidence of the existence of any other MATSELLS than those referred to. He closes by this proclamation:

"Again I say, if there be a person named MATSELL, out of the MATSELL family, (which consists only of MARY, SUSAN, GEORGE—the Chief of Police—AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH,) let him blow his bugle and appear before the gaze of an astounded universe.

Sincerely, your friend,

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The Horticulturist, and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste, (formerly conducted by Mr. DOWNING, the Loudon of America,) has passed from the editorship of P. BARRY, of Rochester, into that of JOHN JAY SMITH, and will be issued by R. P. SMITH, of Philadelphia, publisher of the North American Sylva. Mr. BARRY continues to assist the Horticulturist, as a contributor. This periodical, handsomely illustrated, has the merit of being eminently practical. We have not yet met with its equal.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

J. GRIFFIN, of Baltimore, was arrested yesterday, by Officer WHALEY, charged with passing a $10 bill of the Hamilton Bank, Rhode Island, an institution that has been defunct nearly three years. He was brought before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's Office, and in default of $500 bail, committed to answer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Norfolk boat brings the announcement that there were twenty-one deaths at Portsmouth, and fifty-four at Norfolk, during the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday.

Neither Mayor FINK, or Rev. Mr. WELLS, were dead, as announced by the Petersburg Express, but on the contrary, both were improving.

No papers were published at Norfolk yesterday.

Mr. DICKSON, Sen., of the firm of DICKSON & HALLETT, is dead, and Mr. HALLETT died on Sunday. Dr. COLLINS, the President of the Railroad was attacked yesterday.

A meeting of the refugees from Norfolk and Portsmouth was held in this city to-day, about 150 being present. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the President's refusal to give up Fort Monroe, and another Committee was sent to Washington to ascertain if it can be evacuated in ten days. The President of the Norfolk Packet Company offers to remove all there to Fort Washington in twenty-four hours, with all their equipments.

Dr. MILLER, of Philadelphia, is at the Marine Hospital here. He was landed from the Norfolk boat this morning, sick with the fever. Dr. GOOCHE, of Richmond, is dead. Rev. Mr. WEBB and Mayor FINK are improving. Miss ANDREWS, from New-York, is quite ill. Father O'KEEFE is recovering.

Capt. CHARLES G. MERCHANT, of the United States Army, died at Pensacola, on the 4th inst.

The late Accident on the Stonington Railroad—Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

ROBERT J. LAURENCESON, United States mail agent, who had one of his legs fractured by the recent Railroad accident near Kingston, R. I., lies in a critical condition at his residence in South Boston. He was internally injured. Mr. L. was formerly a Methodist clergyman.

It is rumored that Commodore GREGORY has applied at Washington for the command of the new frigate *Merrimac*.

Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The locomotive and a passenger car were badly damaged by a collision between the Express and Freight trains on the Vermont Central Railroad, at West Randolph, on Monday last. The passengers, mostly Spiritualists, returning from a Convention at South Royalton, escaped with only a few bruises.

Gen. CASS, of Michigan, is spending a few days in his native town, Exeter, N. H., at present.

Kansas Intelligence.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 6.

In the Kansas House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., the bill to exempt slaves from sale under execution, was rejected.

The Kansas Legislature adjourned on the 30th of August. They adopted such portions of the Missouri code of laws as were not locally inapplicable or inconsistent with the laws of Kansas already passed.

The pro-Slavery Convention nominated Gen. WHITFIELD as delegate to Congress.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention nominated COLES BASHFORD as their candidate for Governor, the vote being, BASHFORD, 124; E. D. HOLTON, 57; Scattering, 3. The candidates of the Know-Nothing party were adopted.

C. C. SHOLES, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the third ballot.

Fatal Accident at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 6.

At Cape May, yesterday, a boat containing a party of three men on a fishing excursion, accidentally upset, and one of them, SAMUEL M. FOGG, of Camden, was drowned in attempting to swim ashore. The others saved themselves by clinging to the boat.

The Murder of the Captain of the Ship Ariel.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

At the Coroner's inquest on the death of the Captain of the ship *Ariel*, the Jury found a verdict of murder against NICHOLAS WHEATON, the First Mate, and now acting Captain of the vessel, and HENRY GIRARD and GEORGE ANDERSON, the apprentices.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The river at this point measures eight feet six inches, and steamers have resumed running to Nashville, at low rates. Freights to St. Louis are 35c.@40c. per 100 pounds. Flour is shipped from St. Louis at 40c. per bbl.

Nomination for the Assembly.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 6.

DEWITT C. GWINN, of Sackett's Harbor, was to-day nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from the First District of Jefferson County.

Fire at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The dwelling house of Capt. CHARLES BACON, in this place, was destroyed by fire last night. Nearly all the members of the family were absent from the city at the time.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Several small stables, two wheelwrights shops, a paint shop, and a quantity of lumber, were destroyed by fire in Beverly-street this morning. Loss, between $5,000 and $6,000.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

HENRY D. BACON was elected a Director of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on both the tickets.

Rev. A. MAHAN, first President of Cleveland University, has published a volume on "Spiritualism," which he calls *Modern Mysteries Explained and Exposed*. To us, Spiritualism has always been a mystery—but Mr. MAHAN's explanation and exposition leave it a mystery still. We have vainly endeavored to understand what his own views are. He talks of "the Odylic Force," as accounting for all the spirit phenomena, but supposing that we decline accepting this Odylic force, on his word, (*i. e.* refuse his *petitio principii*,) where is his argument? Mr. MAHAN claims to have "now satisfactorily explained" the mystery that has hitherto hung around the manifestations of Spiritualism, and to have produced "a work which would stand the most rigid test of criticism." We sigh for some means of explaining the explanation, and we do not attempt rigid or any other criticism on a book which we find it impossible to understand. By the way, Mr. MAHAN, who quotes the lines commencing

"Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries,"

as having been written by BYRON in a blank leaf of his pocket Bible, is apparently ignorant that they were composed by SCOTT, and introduced by him into one of the Waverley Novels,—*The Abbot*, we believe.

The Biography of Mademoiselle Rachel, compiled from a variety of sources, with the personal data supplied by her brother, will be found to contain some of the opinions passed upon her acting by the leading critics of Europe. On this account it is chiefly interesting. It is embellished with a very fine full-length portrait, in character, executed from a French photograph by the Heliographic process. This engraving is worth the price of the Memoir twice over. Published by DANCIN & CORNETT. The same publishers have sent us three of the plays—"Horace," by CORNEILLE; "Phèdre," by RACINE, and "Joan of Arc," by M. A. SOUMET—in which RACHEL performs. They are neatly got up, printed in double columns, with the French on one side, and a literal English translation on the other. These versions will be found very useful, and M. RAPHAEL FELIX certifies that the copies from which Mr. JOHN DANCIN (the Editor,) has printed, have been transcribed from the prompter's books of the Théâtre Français in Paris. It is contemplated to bring out, in this form, all the plays and dramatic pieces contained in Mademoiselle RACHEL's repertoire.

CITY POLITICS.

Whig Assembly Nomination.

The Whig Nominating Convention of the Tenth Assembly District assembled last evening at OVERTON's, in Third-avenue, to nominate a candidate for Assembly. The ballots were as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
John M. Reed	7	8
Peter C. Mai	7	7
M. Clark	1	0

Mr. JOHN M. REED was declared the nominee.

Delegates to the Whig State Convention.

Tenth Assembly District—Nineteenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards.

JAMES J. BEVINS, Delegate; THOMAS T. JACKSON Alternate.

Whig Assembly Meeting.

The Whigs of the First District, which consists of the First and Second Wards, met at 8 o'clock last evening at No. 11 Broadway, to nominate a candidate for the House of Assembly. The meeting having been called to order by T. CODY, PETER V. VANHOUGHTEN was chosen by acclamation.

Whig Assembly Nomination—Second District.

The Whig Assembly Nominating Convention of the Second Assembly District, met at Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-street, last evening, and unanimously renominated ROBERT COLEMAN as candidate for Assembly.

Whig Assembly Nominations—Fourteenth and Sixteenth Districts.

The Delegation to the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Assembly, Fourteenth District, met at the Utah House, corner of Eighth and Twenty-fifth streets, last (Thursday) evening. The meeting being duly organized, and all the delegates (ten) present, the Convention went into ballot for the eleventh delegate for the District generally, when, on the first ballot, the result was for—

Francis M. Currie	6
William H. Bell	4
Total	10

—and FRANCIS M. CURRIE, of the Twentieth Ward, was declared to be the delegate.

The nomination of candidate for Assembly was then postponed till October 2 next.

The Convention then went into ballot for the election of the eleventh Delegate for the nomination of a Delegate to the Convention at Syracuse, but could not agree upon the nomination up to midnight.

The Convention of the Sixteenth District was held at THOMPSON's, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. CHURCHILL, of the Eighteenth Ward, to the Chair, and Mr. SLATE, of the Twenty-first Ward, as Secretary.

The Convention then went into ballot, (CHARLES P. MILLER, Twenty-first Ward, and WM. EARLE, Eighteenth Ward, tellers,) for an eleventh Delegate to represent the District in general, but after eleven ballots no choice was had, and the meeting adjourned to this (Friday) evening, at the same time and place.

Republican General Committee.

Delegates from half the Wards of the City met last evening for the purpose of organizing a *Republican General Committee*. The Committee consists of three Delegates from each Ward. It is proposed to effect a thorough organization in the Wards. Meetings by Wards and Assembly Districts are held nightly. In a few days the organization will be complete.

The Free-Soil Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward.

Agreeably to public notice published in the *Tribune* and TIMES newspapers, the Republican Electors of the Eleventh Ward, met on Wednesday last at No. 112 Avenue C, for the election of two delegates to represent the Ninth Assembly District in the Republican State Convention.

JESSE LEWIS, Esq., Vice President, presided. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Delegate; G. W. Barrett, Alternate. John Lewis, Esq., Delegate; J. W. Seaman, Alternate.

After deciding to hold a mass meeting in the Ward, and the transaction of other general business, the Club adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next.

Hard Shell Electioneering Meeting.

The regular monthly Committee meeting of the Hard Shell Democrats was held last evening in the Hall of the Academy of Design, Broadway, for the purpose of organizing the Wards and carrying through their candidates at the next election. HORACE F. CLARKE, Chairman; J. Y. SAVAGE, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following gentlemen were appointed to report on resolutions:

J. B. Haskins, Thos. J. Barr, Wm. Blake, Edwin Boyton, A. Stuart.

The next business transacted was the appointment of a Committee of seven to make arrangements for the holding of conventions throughout the City, with a view of organizing the Democratic party for the Fall campaign. The following were appointed:

E. W. Glover, W. G. Parsons, George F. Alden, James M. Marsh, George F. Thompson, J. W. Boyce, Robert McIntyre.

This Committee arranged to meet on next Thursday evening, to report to a special meeting of the General Committee.

A Committee of five was next nominated to superintend the organization of the different Ward Committees, and see that they all discharged their respective duties.

The following resolutions were then brought forward and adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democratic General Committee of the City and County of New-York, hereby indorse and approve the Address adopted at the State Convention of the National Democracy, held at Syracuse on the 29th of August, 1855, and the following resolutions also adopted at such Convention, as containing a clear, distinct and honest enunciation of the platform and principles of the National Democratic party of this State, and of the Union.

Resolved, That the National Democratic party of New-York hereby reassert their adherence and devotion to the principles of the National Democracy, and of the Constitution; that they adhere to, and sustain in theory and practice the resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, as containing the cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the Union. They readopt them with hearty good will, believing that time and experience have demonstrated their purity and soundness; and the necessity for a strict adherence thereto.

Resolved, That the lessons of the Fathers of Democracy teach frugality and economy in the administration of public affairs, and that we adhere to them as enduring articles of Democratic faith.

Resolved, That we insist, as an article of our creed, upon the well-established Democratic doctrine of State Rights, of a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principle of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions—and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories, as it pertains to the people of the States to determine for themselves all local questions, including the subject of Slavery, to the end that a subject so disturbing in its nature and influence, may be wholly excluded from the action of the Government of the Union; and that, in furtherance of these principles, we give our unqualified adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and oppose any effort to reëstablish the Missouri Prohibition.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed to all secret political societies, and that the first principles of a free government demand open and unrestricted discussion in all matters of public concern; that the guarantees of freedom of religious faith and worship, contained in our State and Federal Constitutions, lie at the foundation of our national liberties and prosperity; that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, or to affect the rights of adopted citizens to a full and equal participation in governmental affairs, as defined by the Constitution, ought to be resisted as antagonistical to the genius of republican institutions—and that we, as Democrats, recognize no evidence of fidelity or merit, no distinction of birth or religious creed, believing it is the mission of the Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its [illegible] principles of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor act passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also as subversive of personal liberty, and the rights of private property, and that its repeal is in our opinion imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That all who agree in principle upon the leading questions of the day, should act together regardless of minor considerations—that we cordially invite all who agree with us in the doctrines here enunciated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in supporting them upon the policy of the country; but it is on principle alone that we invite a union. We denounce all coalitions of those holding hostile sentiments as unprincipled and demoralizing.

Resolved, That this Committee heartily respond to and ratify the nominations made at such State Convention. That we recognize in each and every of our candidates sound and reliable National Democrats, of tried experience, capacity and integrity, neither of whom belonged to the Van Buren and Adams Free-Soil Abolition party of 1848, or supported that political heresy the "Wilmot Proviso," (as the most of the candidates on the Administration State ticket did,) and we commend our principles and candidates to the enlightened support of the Democracy of the County and State.

Resolved, That we deplore the present friendless condition of the Federal Administration in this State, inasmuch as, at its late State Convention, the official conduct of only two of the Cabinet, (GUTHRIE and MARCY,) in their financial and foreign policy, was approved; while its only important legislative act—involving and embodying National Democratic principles—the Kansas-Nebraska act, was condemned and repudiated, and the "Corner Stone" or "Wilmot Proviso" resolution of 1847 adopted, "with great unanimity of feeling," upon the motion and under the lead of JOHN VAN BUREN, and with the acquiescence of its old friend and supporter, Surveyor JOHN COCHRANE.

Resolved, That we appeal to all true National men, who have been seduced into an unholy coalition with Abolitionists, Free Soilers and time-servers, to return to the regular National Democratic organization while there is yet time, and be prepared to unite, and rejoice in the [illegible] triumphs of the Democracy of the Union.

National Democratic (Hard-Shell) Committee.

This Committee met at the Astor House, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating a State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of GEORGE COLE, of Buffalo, who declined the Syracuse nomination. Colonel SAMUEL FOWLER presided, and JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., of New-York, acted as Secretary. The business of the meeting was conducted with closed doors; the press was excluded—and none were admitted but the Delegates sent from the several Judicial Districts, of whom there were nineteen present, out of the twenty-four appointed to attend. During the first session they were unable to organize, and at 1½ o'clock they took a recess until 3, when they again assembled, and nominated JOHN D. FAY, of Rochester, who had been a candidate in 1853 for the same office.

A Committee of Organization and Correspondence, consisting of two from each Assembly District, was ordered to be appointed, and their nomination was left in the hands of the Chairman. Their duty will be to canvass the State in favor of Mr. FAY, and transact all business connected with the election contest. As the members of the press were not permitted to take notes of their proceedings, we cannot report the discussions which may have arisen during the course of their deliberations, which resulted in the selection of Mr. FAY.

Rev. C. Chauncey Burr and the Astor House Democratic Committee.

Rev. C. C. BURR turned up at the meeting of the Astor House Committee yesterday. He knocked at the door and asked to see an old political friend who was attending the meeting. He was admitted, sat down, and entered into casual conversation with his quondam acquaintance; but some of the members thought there was "a chiel amang them taking notes," who had no legitimate avocation in that line. The attention of the President was called to the fact of an outsider being in the room, when he ordered any one who might be present and not a member of the Committee to withdraw. His Reverence found the door and eloped.

The Softs—Meeting of the General Committee.

A regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republican (Soft-Shell) General Committee was held at Tammany last evening. The proceedings seemed to excite more than usual interest—the lobbies and steps were crowded with nonmembers of the Committee eagerly discussing the probable results of the meeting. All the Wards were very fully represented. ROBERT KELLY, the permanent Chairman, being absent, JOSEPH ROSE, of the Fourth Ward, presided. LORENZO B. SHEPPARD was present.

The session was a long one, and an animated debate took place. The result of their proceedings was a reindorsement, with but one dissenting vote, of all the resolutions adopted at the recent State Convention, *except the amendments relative to Slavery and the Nebraska bill*, offered by JOHN VAN BUREN.

After resolving to meet on the 27th instant, for the purpose of arranging for the holding of the Primary Elections, the Committee adjourned.

The People's Party, or Workingmen's Provisional Committee.

The Workingmen's Provisional Committee, appointed at the Hope Chapel meeting, met last evening at the Cooper House. Mr. WM. ARBUTHNOT was chosen Chairman, and WM. WEST officiated as Secretary.

On motion, the following were chosen as a Committee to nominate standing officers: Messrs. J. J. BROADMAN, E. N. MORGAN, and GEO. N. JAQUES. It was further moved and carried, that the Chairman and Secretary be added to this Committee. Resolutions were adopted declaring their intent to institute Ward Organizations in the different Wards, and also instructing the Secretary to furnish a correct list of all candidates in nomination for office by the different political parties, and sections of parties. The Committee adjourned to next Thursday evening.

BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

Latest Intelligence from the Wounded.

The Jury's verdict in the case of the late railroad catastrophe continued through yesterday the absorbing subject of remark at Burlington. Divers opinions are expressed as to its leading features. The general feeling, however, seems to be that the Jury have evidently sought, in this verdict, to shield, as far as they could, the Railroad Company.

Much is said against the Jury not having recommended stationing a flagman at the cross-road, the scene of the accident.

The termination of the inquest has effected a most palpable change in Burlington from the excitement and activity of the past week. The general quiet of the streets—the comparative desertion of the hotels, and withdrawal of the numerous attendant officers and attachés of the Railroad, is very marked.

The following is a statement of the condition of those remaining, up to last evening:

Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, of New-York, continues to improve rapidly. He will be able to leave town in a week or ten days.

Mrs. PHELPS, of Ellicott's Mills, Md., is so far improved that she will start for home on Monday.

CAROLINE, the servant of Mrs. PHELPS, remains about the same.

LEWIS O. KANE, of Georgetown, D. C., is in a more favorable condition. His father arrived to-day.

JOHN PUGH, of Schuylkill County, Penn., continues to do as well as could be expected.

RICHARD TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, rapidly improves. His sister came on to-day.

Mrs. BOYCE, of Washington, D. C., went out riding yesterday. She will leave on Monday.

Judge REEVES, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is more feeble. His nephew attends him.

HENRY MACY, of Ohio, left for home yesterday.

THOS. FINDLEY, of Philadelphia, is doing well.

OTIS FISK, of Middletown, is also in a favorable condition.

GEO. F. HARLAN, of Cecil County, Md., is doing well. His sister is with him.

Mrs. GILLESPIE has had a relapse, and it is feared may not recover.

Mrs. PHILLIPS, New-York, left yesterday, in charge of her son, who has been in attendance upon her ever since the accident.

JOHN KELLY, Pittsburg, will leave home in a day or two. His wife arrived to-day.

Mrs. CAROLINE PRINGLE, New-York, is pronounced out of danger.

LEWIS O. LUKENS, Norristown, Penn., is in a most favorable condition.

Mr. KING, Charleston, S. C., continues very comfortable.

CHARLES DIXY, Philadelphia, is still improving.

The above list is a diminution of two from the number of wounded remaining in town, as given in the last report.

The body of TITUS LOVELAND, of Lacon, Ill., was conveyed from town this morning, in charge of Mr. GRANT. Mr. GREENE, partner of Mr. LOVELAND, has gone to Boston.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs Before Sebastopol Unchanged.

Accounts of the Battle on the Tchernaya.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Sweaborg.

THE BATTERIES NOT DESTROYED.

The Queen of England's Visit to France.

Her Reception by the Emperor and the People.

COTTON EASIER—BREADSTUFFS FIRMER.

CONSOLS 91¼.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock.

The *Atlantic* arrived out at 11.5 A. M., of Sunday, the 19th, having been delayed some hours off Liverpool, for want of water.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* arrived off Cowes on the morning of Thursday, the 23d, and, having landed passengers, proceeded to Havre.

The Mail steamer *Washington* arrived off Cowes at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, the 24th.

No further events had occurred in the progress of the war, consequently the advices by this arrival are wholly occupied with details of the recent bombardment of Sweaborg, and of the Russian attack on the Tchernaya lines, or, as it is called, the "Battle of Traktier Bridge." We have full particulars of the Sweaborg bombardment, but only partial details of the Crimean affair. Our accounts of both are full of interest. Finland papers say the Russian loss at Sweaborg was no more than 40 killed and 160 wounded, while the allies had no loss of life. [illegible] they do not convey a clear idea of how much of Sweaborg has been destroyed, and of how much remains. Two English steamers have been trying the range of their guns against Riga. In the White Sea the allied cruisers continue to destroy the carrying vessels and stores of fish and grain along the coast. In the Sea of Azoff the British have blown up the custom ships at [illegible], and have burned the suburbs of that town. [illegible] affairs are quite unchanged; [illegible]. The loss of the Russians killed and wounded on the Tchernaya is not much short of 4,000 men, while the French [illegible] to 1,500 and the Sardinians to 600. Later estimates [illegible] these figures.

There is no reliable information [illegible] negotiations. "Private letters" and "rumor" are busy in circulating reports, according to which the accession of Spain to the Western Alliance is [illegible], and the adhesion of Denmark and Sweden all but ratified. Austria, according to the same [illegible] authority, has already submitted a new project of peace, and will soon express herself decidedly for the Allies. Further, there is talk that the Allies will permanently occupy some portion of the Turkish territory, and will reconstruct the map of Italy. There are other reports still more fanciful, but all may be safely discredited.

Queen VICTORIA has been well received in Paris. A Ministerial crisis exists in Greece.

Liverpool Cotton market had slightly fallen off and last week's prices were barely supported. Breadstuffs had been more animated, and all articles are quoted at a speculative advance. Money continued in demand. Consols closed 91¼@91¼.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday A. M., Aug. 25.

The *Moniteur* announcing the honor conferred by Queen VICTORIA on the Prince NAPOLEON and General CANROBERT, says: "It is well known that the Order of the Bath can only be conferred on foreigners for eminent military services rendered in the common cause."

The *Moniteur* also says, that Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, whose health has prevented him from taking part in the festivals given by the Emperor to the Queen of England, will come to Paris on Sunday, in order to present his homage to the Queen before her departure.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Friday.—It is now officially announced that Queen VICTORIA will embark at this port on Monday next, on her return to England. The Emperor will accompany her Majesty and the Royal party to Boulogne.

The following are the arrangements laid down which are to conclude the splendors of this ever memorable visit, viz.: To arrive at 11 A. M.; visit the Camps; and review upon the Sands; grand dinner at the Pavilion Hotel; illumination of the city and the port; departure of her Majesty at 11 o'clock at night amid flambeaux and fireworks.

French Reinforcements for the Crimea.

It is stated in well informed circles in Paris, that orders have just been given to send reinforcements to the Crimea to the number of 50,000 men.

The White Sea Squadron.

Norwegian papers state that the White Sea squadron had captured two Russian ships and a small steamer. The squadron was preparing to quit the White Sea.

Austrian Commerce in the Black Sea.

VIENNA, Thursday.—The Government has granted a subvention for one million to Austrian Lloyds, in order to enable them to increase the number of vessels in intercourse with the Crimea.

The *Gazette de la Bourse*, of Berlin, says that Austria has declared that she will treat according to military law every individual found tampering with Austrian soldiers, or with any persons subject to military regulations, with a view of inducing them to join the Anglo-Italian Legion.

The War in Asia.

According to the *Moniteur*, the Russian division between Kars and Erzeroum, after marching to Deli Baba, where it was reinforced by a corps of 6,000 men, advanced on the 1st and 2d inst. upon Keuper Keui. Some Turkish troops, who were stationed there, giving way before superior numbers, had to retreat. The Russians pursuing their march, had encamped at three leagues from Erzeroum.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Russian agents are here, and are sent to the chief states of Europe, to raise a loan for the Russian Government.

THE BALTIC.

DANTZIC, Friday.—The *Gorgon* has arrived. All the mortar vessels went home on the 19th. Admiral [illegible] has relieved Admiral [illegible] off Cronstadt.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Times'* City Article says: "There was a further increase of ease on Friday in the Money Market. The large amounts drawn from the Bank of England during the [illegible] extra supply, [illegible] shall have run off."

In the Foreign Exchanges there was a slight decline in the rates for Hamburg and Paris.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "The English funds remain perfectly stationary—in fine, with little business. The market on Friday was totally devoid of any feature of interest. The Money Market maintains the easier appearance lately noticed.

At Paris to-day, French funds closed at a further decline of [illegible].

Consols varied scarcely throughout the day from yesterday's closing quotations, of 91¼@91½ for money and account.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 18th inst. quote the Exchange on London at [illegible].

About 2,000 casks of Tallow had been taken for transmission [illegible], and about [illegible] casks at 165.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Battle on the Tchernaya—The Queen's Visit to Paris—Lord John Russell and his Schemes—Sketches of British Politicians—Sir Charles Napier on the Bombardment of Sweaborg—Rumors of France.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

Last Saturday's mail must have told you of the first news of a great battle on the Tchernaya. The Russians attacked, and were defeated with a fearful slaughter—the number of their killed amounting to 4,000 men. The Allies lost but a few hundred in killed and wounded. Details we have as yet none—but this disproportion in the respective numbers of the disabled in the opposed armies seems to be the consequence of some great blunder on the part of the Russians. Englishmen and English papers are not satisfied with such an explanation. They want to see in that slaughter reasons not to be thought of by any except the stupid one-sidedness of Anglo-French politicians. [illegible]

[illegible]

... will not be made good by the destruction ... and the Russian fleet.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Infante Don Enrique—Political Chances—A Letter from the Queen to the Pope.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1855.

I remember that in one of my former letters I wished to speak to you of the Infante of Spain, Don ENRIQUE, son of Don FRANCISCO DE BOURBON, and brother of the King. An incident which has happened to this Prince gives me to-day an opportunity of fulfilling my promise.

This is how Don ENRIQUE was the idol of the Liberal party some six or eight years since. He is the Demagogue of the Palace. His association among people of low birth, and his reading of bad books, led his intimates ... of eighteen years of age he was what is called in Spain a *liberal*, and in America a very ... Add to this that his profession of ... career as a naval officer, far from conducting him to glory in the greatest career of Spanish marine duties, led him only into all kinds of misadventure. Nevertheless he was a talented, generous-spirited boy. He got mixed, however, in some conspiracies; did not triumph because his extreme youth, his lack of experience, and his impetuous disposition were not fitted to such work. His political enemies invented all sorts of calumnies against him, and finally set a snare for him which ruined him for the time. He it was who should have married the Queen, but he protested boldly and openly against the marriage of the Queen's sister to the Duke of Montpensier. The Queen Mother was then devoted to the policy of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and powerful enough to marry the Queen to the brother of ENRIQUE, in spite of the wishes of ISABEL herself and the hopes of the nation.

The young Queen, however, was not so much a politician as a woman—and even after her marriage with the brother, was not disposed to conceal her preference. But Don ENRIQUE was too noble to take advantage of this to the injury of his brother, and, as those who know tell me, when he might still have been master of the destinies of Spain, if he had chosen, he declined it, and his enemies, availing themselves of his own ... against him, began the work of his misfortunes. Means had been found previously to discredit him with the Liberal party, from the facility with which his signature was obtained to documents, which ought to be attributed only to his extreme youth.

Don ENRIQUE was banished from the Court; his title of Infante or Prince of Spain taken from him—even his rank in the navy denied him; and he was reduced to the most complete obscurity, and almost indigence. Three years of misfortune have been, however, the very thing he most needed. While nobody has remembered him for any purpose, Don ENRIQUE himself has been learning what few of the Princes of the House of BOURBON have ever learnt so well. Even since the revolution, ESPARTERO, always small in his views, and always jealous of any other man who might ever come to throw himself into the place, has treated Don ENRIQUE badly—reducing him to a circle of movements almost like those of a prisoner. Poor even to poverty—living in a corner like the humblest gentleman—ever since his return to Spain last year, Don ENRIQUE has acquired in his misfortune a temper of soul and a character which make him worth ten-fold his former self. He was courageous and full of talent before, which was enough to make him distinguished as a boy among all the ... of his family, and to make the liberal party dream that they had in him a hero. Perhaps they were not, after all, so much in the wrong as they were led to suppose by his and their enemies—but he lacked judgment. Generous, amiable, full of grace and spirit in his conversation—patient and cheerful. Those who had the honor to know him in his misfortunes, know that he is a man of no common mark; and it is not rash to say that he is yet destined to act a great part in the history of his country. The fortunes of the family of BOURBON in Spain, at least, are probably lost unless he saves them. There is no other individual of that house capable of what Don ENRIQUE might do for them; and I had almost said too, there is no other man in Spain capable of doing for the people, and the evident interests of the nation, what he would certainly attempt, and I am firmly persuaded would accomplish.

In Spain there is needed precisely that species of union of liberal, and even democratic principles, with the prestige and traditions of the monarchy, which exists practically and really in Don ENRIQUE, and which makes him so remarkable. I told you lately that the great evil of Spain's actual political condition was the lack of cohesion between the liberal principles of the new institutions and the throne. The people will have liberty, but they will have it with a throne—they don't know any other way to go to work for it—and I confess, though you need no assurance of my republican principles, I believe the Spanish people for themselves are right in not wishing to cut entirely loose from their throne in the present unexpected, unenlightened, unreformed state of their society and manners.

How is it that the Government of the day, since the revolution does not return to Don ENRIQUE his rank and position? That is precisely what the press of Madrid is asking now. And it is probable the question will have to be answered one way or the other.

If his titles and birthright are not returned, it will show that the reaction is uppermost in the Government. Henry IV., that gives a new man to Spain and to the liberal party, capable of calling ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL to account for their short-comings for a year past. I hear that in a recent interview between the Prince and ESPARTERO, Don ENRIQUE told him in so many words that his Government was worse than that of SAN LUIS, (type of all that is bad,) and that the Prime Minister actually forgot his calm enough to threaten him and shake his fist in the Prince's face—who, of ... [illegible] ...

The memorandum of the Spanish Government and the reply of the Pope have been published at last, and as I suppose they must have reached you through other channels, I do not send them to you.

The first is a mixture of devotional address to the Holy Father and of revolutionary protest. I will tell you, as a secret which most people are ignorant of, that it was written by a young man of twenty-seven years of age named CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO—author of the proclamation which General O'DONNELL published in Manzanares on the 7th July, 1854, signal for the popular insurrection last year,—and a great favorite with that General.

It is whispered that Monseigneur FRANCHI, the Pope's Nuncio, took with him when he left Spain an autograph letter from a high personage. With an injunction of the strictest reserve as to the class of type you put it in, I will tell you that this letter is from the Queen of Spain to the Pope of Rome, and that in it ISABEL II. endeavors to save her responsibility for having signed the law of release of lands of the clergy from Mortmain, alleging the threatening attitude of the people, (which is all true, so, if she had not signed she would have been forced to abdicate,) and giving thus, perhaps, covertly to His Highness to understand, that in a favorable change of circumstances she would not be averse to revoking the law. She is lost if she attempts it.

My correspondents in the Escorial say that only a very little is wanting to make the King a real saint, and that they are expecting some day or night to see him fly away, boots and all, into Heaven, or up to the horns of the Moon at least, he has so much religious experience of late.

The populace in Madrid have got a project of having out the last Concordat with Rome and burning it in the public square.

At the last moment and at 2 o'clock in the morning, ... the Council of Ministers had finally decided ... complicity with the Pope of Rome. We shall see. Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Full Particulars of the Bombardment of Sweaborg.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS' REPORT.

... DUKE OF WELLINGTON, ... Sweaborg, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1855.

* * * * My former reports will have informed their Lordships that during the past year, and in the course of the last 2½ months, the enemy has been actively employed in strengthening the defences of the place, and in completing the sea defences, by erecting batteries on every advantageous position, and commanding every practicable approach to the harbor ... intricate navigation.

It has, therefore, formed no part of my plan to attempt a general attack by the ships on the defences, and the operations contemplated by the Rear Admiral and myself were limited to such destruction of the fortress and arsenal as could be accomplished by means of mortars.

In the course of the night of the 7th, Rear Admiral PENAUD had commenced the establishment of his battery ... sand bags on the rocks within Oterhall, but ... could not be completed before the morning of the 9th instant.

During the whole of the previous day the royal stand ... order of ... was doing upon the ... of Gustafsvard, but was ... afterwards ...

The success of our own operations depending entirely on the state of the weather, and the rapidity with which shells could be thrown, no time was lost in trying the ranges of the mortars, which proved to be accurate, and a general firing commenced soon after 7 o'clock. The gun-boats having been previously armed with additional guns of a heavy calibre, removed temporarily from ships of the line; and the *Stork* and *Snapper* gun-boats being armed with Lancaster guns, I availed myself of the experience of Captain HOLLETT to direct the fire of the two latter vessels to the greatest advantage, and his attention was specially directed to a three-decked ship of the line moored to block the passage between Gustafsvard and Bakholmen.

Commander PREEDY, of the ship bearing my flag, was directed to take the *Stromboli* and four other gunboats under his orders, to manœuvre them, and attack the batteries in front of the mortar vessels towards the west extremity of the line. The remainder were distributed in a similar manner to stations assigned them, with orders to engage the batteries, and protect the mortar vessels under the general direction of Capt. RAMSAY, assisted by Captains GLASSE, VANSITTART and STEWART.

On the evening of the 8th instant, Captain KEY, in H. M. S. *Amphion* was ordered to cooperate with the *Cornwallis* and *Hastings*, and to take any proper opportunity to engage the enemy at the east end of the island of Sandhamn. Captain YELVERTON, of H. M. S. *Arrogant*, was dispatched to the westward, with the *Cossack* and *Cruiser*, under his orders, and was directed to occupy the attention of troops which were observed to be posted on the island of Drumsio, and to watch the movements of small vessels which had been noticed occasionally in that direction.

Early in the day I observed that the detached squadrons from both directions had opened fire upon the enemy, and that the action was general upon all points.

A rapid fire of shot and shell was kept up from the fortress for the first few hours upon the gun-boats, and the range of the heavy batteries extended completely beyond the mortar-vessels, but the continued motion of the gun-boats, and the able manner in which they were conducted by the officers who commanded them, enabled them to return the fire with great spirit, and almost impunity, throughout the day.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon fires began to be first observed in the different buildings, and a heavy explosion occurred about noon on the island of Gustafsvard, inflicting much damage upon the defences of the enemy, and tending greatly to slacken the fire of the enemy's guns in that direction.

The advantage of the rapidity of the fire from the mortars that had been directed was apparent in the continued fresh conflagrations which spread extensively on the island Vargon.

The intricate nature of the reefs on which the gun-boats had occasionally grounded, compelled me also to recall them before sunset, and the fire of the enemy was slack at the boats of the fleet, and then ordered to be assembled with rocket-boats before dark, and under the direction of Captain CALDWELL, in command of the ship bearing my flag. They maintained a continual fire for upwards of three hours, which was attended with considerable success, causing fresh fires, and adding much to the general conflagration.

At daylight on the morning of the 10th inst. the position of several of the mortar-vessels had been advanced within easier ranges, and the gun-boats were again directed to engage.

The three-decked ship which had been moored by the enemy to block and defend the channel between Gustafsvard and Bakholmen, had been withdrawn to a more secure position, but the fire from the batteries was increased, and the engagement was renewed with activity on both sides; fires commenced to burn without interruption within the fortress, and about noon, a column of smoke, heavier and darker than any which had yet been observed, and succeeded by bright flames, gave signs that the shells had reached combustible materials in the direction of the arsenal, in the exact situation which was at first concealed from our view, but the flames continuing to spread, it was soon evident that they extended beyond the island of Vargon, and that many buildings in the island of Sparto were already in progress of destruction.

By the judicious management of the officers of artillery, steady fire was kept up during the whole of the following night. The rocket-boats in the evening were again assembled, when the gun-boats were recalled, and proceeding successively in separate divisions; the first, under the direction of Capt. SEYMOUR, of the *Pembroke*, made excellent practice at the distance of 2,600 yards from the fortress; the second, under the direction of Capt. CALDWELL, at a later period of the night succeeded also in adding to the fires already burning, but the glare of the flames exposing the boats to the view of the enemy, they maintained their ground under a smart fire of bursting shells with steady gallantry.

Considering the extent of injury which had now been inflicted upon the enemy, and reflecting that few buildings of importance remained to be destroyed in the island of Vargon, and that those still standing upon Swarto were at the extreme extent of our range, and in positions where no shells had reached them, it was our opinion that no proportionate advantage was to be gained by continuing the fire during another day.

I accordingly dispatched Capt. SEYMOUR, of H.M.S. *Pembroke*, to communicate with Rear Admiral PENAUD, and, with the cordiality and ready concord I have invariably experienced from that officer, arrangements were immediately concerted and orders given to cease firing after daylight. Little fire, except from the rocket boats, had been returned by the enemy during the night, and it ceased almost entirely on their side before daylight, although the sea defences in general were but little injured. Some of the most severe casualties are those which unfortunately occurred from explosions of the rockets in the boats of the *Hastings* and *Vulture*. The general casualties are fewer than could possibly have been expected.

I may be permitted to acknowledge my deep sense of the valuable cooperation afforded by Admiral PENAUD, and to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of those under his orders, and my warmest thanks for the cordial support which I have received.

Late on the morning of the 10th inst., H. M. S. *Merlin*, under the command of Captain SULLIVAN, struck upon an unknown rock on ground which he himself had repeatedly examined while conducting me along the line of the mortar vessels. No blame can ever be attached to this officer on the occasion.

Admiral R. S. DUNDAS concludes by enumerating officers who have particularly distinguished themselves. He speaks in high terms of the conduct of the officers and seamen and marines of the squadron generally.

(Signed,) R. S. DUNDAS.

ADMIRAL PENAUD'S ACCOUNT.

On the 6th, at 7½ o'clock in the morning, six English bomb ketches carrying one mortar, five French bomb ketches carrying two mortars, and a siege battery of four mortars of 27 centimetres, which, during the six hours of darkness in the preceding night, had been placed on the islet of Abraham at 2,000 metres from the place, opened their fire against Sweaborg.

I am happy to report this operation has been perfectly successful. It is not a mere cannonade that the squadrons have ... [illegible] ... surpassed all my expectations.

In less than three hours after we began firing ... [illegible] ... rise above the dome of the church situated in the northern part of the Isle East Swarto. The church was, so to speak, the sole monument, which seems to have been entirely respected on the Isles of Vargo and Swarto by our projectiles. Four terrible explosions were speedily heard—the fire had reached magazines filled with gunpowder and munitions of war. The two last explosions especially were formidable; they must have caused the enemy enormous losses both in men and material. For several minutes we heard the detonations of the bombs and shells, which covered the sea with fragments of every description.

The bombardment ceased on the morning of the 11th, at half-past four; it consequently lasted two days and two nights, during which period Sweaborg presented one vast expanse of flames. The fire, which still continues to rage, has nearly devoured the whole place, and consumed workshops, magazines, barracks, various establishments belonging to the Government, and a great quantity of the materials of the arsenal.

The firing of our mortars and howitzers was so true that the enemy, fearful of seeing the three-decker which had been anchored across the part between Sweaborg and the island of Bock Howmen, entirely burned, withdrew that vessel into the harbor during the night.

The Russians have sustained a considerable check, and losses more sensible than those they have inflicted on us—only the loss of one single English seaman killed and a few slightly wounded.

The enemy's forts, nevertheless, replied vigorously to our attack; their fire slackened only at the instant of the explosions.

The precision of our pieces of long range gave us incontestible superiority over that of the Russians.

I am satisfied with the means of action placed at my disposal. The bombs and gun-boats rendered immense service; they perfectly came up to all that was expected of those vessels. The siege battery has produced most excellent results; and we may say that our best shot were fired from one of the enemy's islets on which we had landed.

In this affair, as on all occasions since our flags have been united, Rear Admiral DUNDAS and myself have acted with perfect unanimity. The examples of the perfect understanding that subsists between the chiefs has had the best effect on the crews in both squadrons, who, in truth, formed only one crew during the action.

Every one had but a single object—that of who should do the utmost possible injury to the enemy—and the success obtained by a ship of either nation, was applauded by the other with the same cries of enthusiasm as if they had been obtained by his own flag.

I am, &c., PENAUD.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains the following:

The enemy's fleet, which was anchored at Nargen, and is composed in all of 75 vessels, raised anchor at mid-day on the 8th August, and on the same day, at 4:45 P. M., left a squadron of three ships and four steamers anchored before Sandham.

By two telegraphic dispatches, dated the 9th inst., at 9 and 11 o'clock, Gen. DE BERG announces that the enemy, after having formed a line of bombarding ships from Rennskar to Grohara, and having constructed during the night a battery in the Longörn Rock, commenced, at 7 o'clock in the morning, to discharge bombs against the fortress of Sveaborg. The two vessels anchored before Sandham also opened their fire against the island and against battery No. 3. We expect further details.

A supplement extraordinary of the *Invalide Russe*, of the 11th August, publishes a dispatch from Sweaborg, dated July 29. It states that about mid-day on the 29th the ... of the enemy against Sweaborg has become very vigorous, their redoubled in activity, discharging from twenty to twenty-five per minute. Our artillery answers them with success, particularly from the Nicholas battery. At 2:40 the fire of the enemy became more violent, the number of shots being about thirty-six per minute. Two of the enemy's frigates have been brought ... between Melko and Drumso, and keep up a very rapid cannonade against the latter island. The fleet has already fired five thousand bombs. At 6:55 the cannonade of the enemy was concentrated against the fortress, but has slightly diminished since 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Our batteries on the Isle of Sandham fired with so much success upon the vessels which had attacked the isle that they withdrew out of the reach of our fire. At fifteen minutes past 8 the violent bombardment had not ceased.

At nightfall the besiegers commenced to fire, besides bombs, congreve rockets into Sweaborg. According to the nearest calculation, they could not have discharged less than 10,000 bombs, between 7 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, and at midnight they were firing congreve rockets at the rate of thirty a minute. At 2:40 A. M. the rapid discharge of rockets against the fortress, the islands, and the forts had not discontinued, but the number of bombs was considerably less. The spirit of the troops is perfect. At 7 o'clock on the evening of the 29th July, (10th Aug.,) the fire of the enemy had become much weaker, but at 11 o'clock the bombardment was kept up with redoubled intensity. At 10 o'clock the enemy brought his bomb vessels and gunboats round towards the left, concentrating his fire against the Wester-Swartoe work, but thanks to God, he has not succeeded in effecting any injury. All our works and batteries remain intact.

JULY 29, (AUG. 10,) 2:10 P. M.—The fire of the enemy was renewed with double intensity after 9 A. M. Up to noon their fire was directed chiefly against the works on West Swartoe, and the Nicholas battery on the island of Rantan, but without success; their cannonade was then again turned against the fortress. According to an approximate calculation about 3,000 shots were fired yesterday against Sandhamn Island; the firing consisted chiefly in broadsides or rolling fire.

To-day about 4,600 shells were thrown into West Swartoe, and the Nicholas battery, which, to judge from their explosion, were all of the weight of seven pouds.

Six minutes past Seven o'clock P. M.—The cannonade of the enemy is weaker.

Seventeen minutes past Two o'clock P. M.—The bombardment to-day has positively done no damage, either to the fortifications or to the batteries or guns. In these two days the conflagration destroyed some buildings on the Island of Stora Oster-Swartoe.

JULY 30, (AUG. 11.)—*Fifty minutes after Nine o'clock A. M.*—Yesterday about 10 P. M., the enemy recommenced firing rockets, and opened fire from the mortars of their battery on Langörn rock, which fired from 100 to 120 shots per hour. The rockets ceased at 11 o'clock. During last night about 350 rockets were fired. This morning at 3:30 o'clock, the fire against the fortress ceased. During the night some rocket boats approached close to the Nicholas battery on Rantan Island, but were fired on with grape and withdrew.

Ten o'clock, Evening.—The bombardment was not renewed during the day. The enemy's fleet remains at anchor in its old position, and counts the same number of vessels.

JULY 31, (AUG. 12,)—*Four o'clock, Morning.*—At 1 o'clock this morning the enemy fired seventy-two rockets into the fortress, which did no damage. Some of their gun boats are getting up steam.

Five minutes past Eleven A. M.—The bombardment has not been renewed; the enemy appears to be disarming the battery they had established on the Langörn Rock. The ships that bombarded Sandhamn on the 28th of July (Aug. 9) continue their repairs.

Ten o'clock, Evening.—The enemy remain at their old anchorage, and do not renew the attack.

Diary of the Bombardment.

From the Correspondent of the Times.

AUG. 9.—A glorious morning, and all hearts beating quick with anticipation of to-day's work.

Quarter past 7 o'clock A. M.—Admiral has just signaled, asking *Euryalus* if all is ready, which answered, "Nearly; one boat shifting berth;" so I suppose we shall commence to bombard the place in less than an hour.

Half past 7 o'clock A. M.—Signal made—"Mortar vessels open fire with shell."

Eight o'clock A. M.—First shell fired; nine gun-boats commenced firing, and the action became general along to the eastward as far as the eye could reach, and to the westward as far as a gun could reach; every rock and garden, and house seems full of guns.

At 10 o'clock A. M. we set fire to Fort Vargon, and at 11:5 the magazine blew up, with an awful explosion, and for a few minutes the Russian fire slackened. The enemy's fire is very good when once they get the range; to prevent their doing this, the gunboats kept moving in circles formed by four or five in each; and as each brings the bow gun to bear upon its object it is fired, then, turning as sharply around as possible, the broadside gun is pointed and fired, and they then proceed to complete their circle, while doing which they have time to reload.

12 o'clock, Noon (exactly.)—A monster explosion took place, which lasted without intermission for more than two minutes; it was like a volcano in a state of eruption, vomiting forth lighted shells, roofs of houses, and beams of timber. Following this, in the course of half an hour, three other explosions took place, which set fire to the barracks and town in four places.

5 o'clock P. M.—The enemy's fire has been very slack since 2 o'clock, and there are so many fires upon the islands of Swartoe, Vargon and Gustafsvard, on which the town and its hitherto formidable fortress is built, that it is one continual sheet of red flame and smoke. Our men behave nobly, and if this war has done us no other service, it is an unanimous opinion in the fleet that it has taught us the immense use of steam gunboats, of which too much cannot be said in praise. Our mortar practice during the day has been beautiful, and all the young officers in charge of them deserve the greatest credit; each of them worked and fired his own mortar himself, and there was scarcely one that did not *tell*.

Up to the time I close this (8 P. M.) I am not aware of a *single* casualty happening to our whole flotilla.

AUG. 11.—I concluded my last letter about 8 A. M. on the 9th. At that time not a gun was being fired by the enemy; indeed, the extraordinary slackness of their fire all day was a source of general surprise to us; for, instead of having 200 or 300 guns plying on us, we had not more than 25 or 30, and of these only one at a time fired every two or three minutes; the fearful explosions of the day, and the destruction that was raging around, seem to have paralyzed their defence.

A little after 8 o'clock P. M., on the 9th, the rocket flotilla assembled round the *Duke of Wellington*, and shortly after left to take up their station, under the command of Capt. HENRY CALDWELL. They commenced practice about 9:30 P. M., when, it being quite dark, a most magnificent spectacle presented itself. The Citadel, Admiralty-House, storehouses, and other public buildings on Vargon, were all on fire; a beautiful breeze from the Northeast fanned it into a fierce blaze, and the red flames, rising at least 150 feet high, seemed to riot among the clouds of black smoke and lick them up. At this moment the rockets commenced their fearful rush through the air, like mighty meteors, ... [illegible] ... trace it on its mission until it fell and exploded, when a bright flash, followed by smoke and a shower of sparks thrown upwards, told the havoc it spread around.

The rockets and mortars continued firing until 2:30 A. M. of the 10th.

At 3½ o'clock a signal was made to the gun-boats to go into action again, (they had been withdrawn to take in a fresh supply of ammunition,) and soon after 4 o'clock the bombardment was general again. The three-decker which was moored across the entrance to the harbor, with such an imposing look about her, has been removed during the night, and placed behind the town, over which we can just see her masts. We made her old position too hot for her, and it is reported she has been on fire three times. I hear that five of our mortars were disabled yesterday, not by the enemy, but by large holes (some of them big enough to put a hen's egg in) forming in their chambers. Whether this is from the firing, or from defective casting, or the metal, it is difficult to say. They were partially repaired by Mr. WARD, Inspector of Machinery, who poured an alloy of zinc and tin into the holes, and some were fired 70 rounds before the piece fell out. At 6½ A. M. another explosion took place on Vargon; our fire continued without intermission, and at 12½ P. M. we succeeded in setting fire to a part of the dock-yard on Swartoe, and at 1½ o'clock to a great number of sheds, reported to contain 100 row gun-boats not in use; if so, we are quite certain they are useless now, for not a vestige of them remains. This fire spread itself to the town adjoining, and at one time we could see three long streets in a blaze at once.

At 8 P. M. some French gun-boats, wishing to take up a better position, sent a couple of gigs to sound a little to the eastward, when the town of Helsingfors opened fire upon them from some batteries close under their beautiful church. It would be an easy task indeed for us to burn Helsingfors to the ground, but we have spared it, and only attacked their fortresses from a wish not to destroy private property; but, when our mercy is treated with such base return, we are almost provoked to turn the heads of our little gun-boats in that direction. Yet it is evident they expect us to respect certain places, and avoid firing on certain spots, for on one huge building to the westward of Helsingfors, is a piece of canvas stretching from chimney to chimney, with the words "Lunatic Asylum" painted in large black letters upon it; yet within 300 yards of it they have three immense batteries—one immediately under it, and the others on either side; and about half a mile to the east of it several hundred men were engaged building a mortar battery and magazine, and covering the latter with sand. This little transaction caused Admiral PENAUD to observe that "there was much more honor in burning Sweaborg, but there would be more satisfaction in destroying Helsingfors."

Our fire continued without slackening until 8 P. M., when that from the gun-boats ceased, most of them having expended all their ammunition. That, however, from the mortars which were not disabled continued during the night. I am sorry to say that three out of our sixteen have burst during the day, and five others have become useless from the cause I before mentioned, and the remainder will not bear more than fifty or sixty rounds being fired from them.

The *Hastings*, *Cornwallis* and *Amphion* had a sharp encounter with the batteries along the eastern shore on the morning of the 9th; the *Cornwallis* was struck by ... shot in her hull, and had eight men wounded, but not severely. On the same morning the *Arrogant*, *Cruiser* and *Cossack* observed some troops at work among the trees on the island of Drumsio. They opened fire upon them with shot, shell and rockets, and soon drove them into the interior.

AUG. 11.—Our rocket-boats went in again last night and fired for about three hours; the enemy sent a few long shot and shell at them, which just showed they were alive, but did no damage. A boat belonging to the *Vulture* had two men severely, and several others very slightly, burnt by one of their own rockets.

AUG. 12.—The bombardment ceased this morning at 6 A. M., at which time the whole place seemed to be on fire. A few rocket-boats were sent in last night to draw away attention from the French mortar battery, from which two guns and the remains of their mortars (four of which had burst) were being removed. The firing from this battery was superb, but I think that from our own mortar vessels was better, principally because our fuzes seem to be of superior manufacture. As for the gun-boats, they have established a firm foundation for a new era in warfare. Their performances, and the ease with which they were made, were the admiration of all who saw them; and if the war continues until next year, I hope to see at least one hundred of them in the Baltic.

With this almost entire destruction of Sweaborg I expect we must be satisfied, and not look for any other great operation in the Baltic this year. But there still remains a great deal that may be done; indeed, a great deal more might have been done at Sweaborg but for the failure of our mortars; the blow, however, which we have so successfully given, and which, I believe, was more successful than was ever anticipated, will be severely felt by Russia. It shakes her confidence in her stone walls, and makes her tremble for every town along her coasts, when she sees that a few small boats, some of them actually old dockyard lighters, after having a gun or a mortar put into them, are able to destroy stores, public buildings and property worth millions, and defended by between five and six hundred guns, without the slightest accident or casualty, for I have just learnt that neither *French nor English have lost a single man*.

AUG. 12.—The owner of the yacht *Wee Pet*, Mr. HUGHES, was very near paying a severe penalty for endeavoring to satisfy his curiosity. Just before dusk he stood in towards the fortress, and got within range of the guns, when a perfect shower of shell and hot shot was thrown at him, dropping over him astern; indeed, in every direction, but fortunately not touching him.

At 6 A. M. on the 13th, all the fleet got under way from what remains of Sweaborg, and anchored in Revel Roads again at noon.

Demonstration Against Riga.

A letter from Riga, dated Aug. 12, in the *Hamburg News*, says that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, two English steamers, a two decker and a frigate, came to the entrance of the port of Riga and opened fire against the side batteries and the gunboats near them. They continued firing until 7½ o'clock. At 9 o'clock they sailed along the coast of Livonia, and gave chase to a merchant ship. At 5 o'clock they returned and resumed firing until 7 o'clock, after which they left.

THE CRIMEA.

The Battle of Traktir Bridge on the Tchernaya.

Accounts are yet imperfect. The following are the dispatches received:

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs: "Evening, August 16. Part of our troops crossed the Tchernaya and attacked the heights of Tedioucheue. Having encountered very considerable forces, we, after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our former position. The loss is heavy on both sides."

General SIMPSON telegraphs: "August 17. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF commanded in person. Gen. READ is killed. Our Allies have 600 prisoners. The Russian loss is greater than at first thought. Our batteries kept up a steady fire."

Gen. PELISSIER telegraphs: "Aug. 6, 11 P. M. In his attack yesterday the enemy threw forward five divisions, supported by 6,000 cavalry and 20 batteries of field artillery, with the determination of possessing himself of the heights of Tedioucheue. After having crossed the river at several places they had accumulated supplies of sappers' tools, oak planks, beams and scaling ladders, all of which they left in their retreat. As on all occasions our artillery fought most valiantly and successfully. An English battery on the rising ground occupied by the Piedmontese lent us powerful aid. The Russians left on the field 2,500 dead, and 38 Russian officers and 1,620 Russian wounded are now in our ambulances. Three Russian Generals are killed, and we have more than 400 prisoners. Our loss amounts to 180 killed and 810 wounded."

PELISSIER again telegraphs, Aug. 18: "Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has asked for an armistice to bury the dead. Lieut. Gen. READ is killed."

AUG. 19—1 *o'clock P. M.*—It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians, from 6 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest return we could make gives these results: Russians buried by the French, 2,129; by the Russians, 1,200. Total, 3,329. (Signed,) PELISSIER.

The *Moniteur* adds these words: "The artillery has again opened fire against Sebastopol. An error in a dispatch led to the belief that another bombardment had commenced; but that was not the case. The fire referred to was from our guns, which have powerfully contributed to facilitate our works of approach against the Malakoff."

The *Moniteur* commenting on PELISSIER's dispatch, which gives the number of Russians killed as 3,329, says:

"The losses of the Russians on the 16th of August were, therefore, much more considerable than first dispatches led us to suppose. They assume a proportion rarely exceeded in regular battles, yet we should not be surprised if the Russians should simply call the affair of the 16th a reconnoissance. The number of troops engaged, the materials brought into the field by the Russians, their efforts to take again a position which Gen. LIPRANDI had occupied during the whole Winter, prove the importance they attached to being victorious."

A private letter from the French camp, (quoted by the London *Times'* Paris correspondence,) referring to the disproportionate loss of the Russians as compared with the Allies' at the Tchernaya, says the Russians had to pass through a deep ravine to approach the Allied lines, and while approaching they were absolutely mowed down by grape and musketry, while the Russians, from their position, could do little more than fire in the air. It was consequently in the advance and retreat they suffered most. The same letter says the Russians, both in the field and fortress, are destitute of provisions, and adds "if we do not take Sebastopol by our cannon we shall soon do so by famine."

A Russian deserter says that, when volunteers were called for to attack the Tchernaya lines, about 300 in each regiment volunteered, making the volunteer attacking force 10,000, but of course, supported by the whole army.

Siege of Sebastopol.

General SIMPSON's latest dispatch by mail is dated Aug. 11, and states briefly in a dozen lines, that the army was unceasingly employed in strengthening the advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that scarcely any further advance can be made; that Major MCGOWAN, of the 93d is taken prisoner, and that the health of the army is, on the whole, good, although cholera still continues to take several victims a day.

GORTSCHAKOFF's latest dispatch says equally briefly: "Aug. 21—The fire of the Allies has sensibly diminished; it causes us but little damage." His previous dispatch of the 17th, mentioned the renewal of a steady fire by the besiegers.

War Items.

Many British officers are leaving the camp on sick leave. The general orders of August 2d to 6th, give leave to no fewer than seventy. Complaints are made that officers are not sent from England to take the places of the absent. The French go into the other extreme and grant no leave.

The present effective force of the British in the Crimea, exclusive of sick and of reinforcements on the way, is about 28,000 men. The hospitals are now in quite a satisfactory condition.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE is still in camp.

Captain LAYARD, brother of Mr. LAYARD, M. P., has died of dysentery on board ship at Balaklava.

An English "navvy" writes to the papers that two short, flat-headed piles, driven into the ground under each sleeper, would prevent the sinking of the rails, and thus make the railway serviceable throughout the Winter.

The London *Times* continues to reiterate the necessity of pressing on the assault upon Sebastopol before Winter causes the besiegers to abandon their advanced lines.

A proposal is on foot to raise a large sum by subscription in England, and to present it to Miss NIGHTINGALE on her return, to enable her to establish a hospital in London, where ladies may act as volunteer nurses, as they have done in the East. A letter from Mrs. SIDNEY HERBERT to the papers, says that the establishment of such an institution is the darling wish of Miss NIGHTINGALE's life.

Twins were born to a French *cantinière* in the trenches before the Malakoff. The lady accompanied her battalion to the trenches, and probably forgot the little incident about to occur.

A Winter Camp is to be established at the Sweet Waters.

The French reserved camp at Maslak will soon be augmented to 30,000 men; to be divided between Maslak and Sweet Waters; and sixteen squadrons of cavalry will encamp at Daoudpasha.

A Turco-European commission has been formed to reorganize the medical department.

The Turkish Government has authorized the construction of a railway from Constantinople to Belgrade. It will soon be offered to tenders.

OMAR PACHA has been decorated with the British Order of the Bath.

On the 9th of August, 360 Russian prisoners were exchanged at Odessa. Eight English officers are still prisoners there.

Locusts have done much damage to the crops in Southern Russia this season.

The *Presse d'Orient* learns that Gen. SIMPSON will soon be replaced by Gen. HENRY BENTINCK.

The Bey of Tunis has offered to act against the insurgents in Tripoli.

The outrages committed recently by the Bashi-Bazouks were much exaggerated.

According to letters received in Constantinople, the Russians in Asia had crossed the Soghanli-Dagh and occupied the valley of [illegible]. HAFIZ PACHA was at Baiburt in want of provisions.

The *Moscow Gazette*, of Vienna, states that the Emperor ALEXANDER, accompanied by his brothers NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, will, towards the end of this month, proceed to Sebastopol, as he verbally promised his late father to do, to thank the garrison for their brave defence.

SEA OF AZOFF.

Success on Berdiansk—Loss of a Gunboat.

Captain OSBORNE, under date 28th July, reports that he had succeeded, by means of submarine explosions, in destroying the four Russian steamers sunk in Berdiansk Bay, and, in consequence of the citizens having fired on the British boats, he had set fire to the western suburb of the town, and had also burned ten granaries and four mills. Captain OSBORNE is promoted for this service.

The British gun-boat *Jasper* went ashore, and was taken by the Russians, who found on board a complete code of French and English signals, of which they have since attempted to make use.

ASIA.

Statements regarding OMAR PACHA's movements are still contradictory. A dispatch says he has returned to the camp for the purpose of taking part of the Turkish troops to Asia. OMAR's troops will be replaced in the Crimea by the Turkish contingent under General VIVIAN.

Accounts from Kars are indefinite and contradictory. They seem to indicate no change in the state of affairs. The Russians blockade the place. Turkish reinforcements were arriving at Erzeroum.

ENGLAND.

In absence of the Parliament, we have no political news.

Subscriptions are being collected for a National testimonial to Mr. ROEBUCK.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER writes a letter to the London *Times*, saying that Admiral DUNDAS merely carried out plans which he (NAPIER) was unable to do from lack of gun-boats.

The London *Times* thus remarks on the affairs of EDWARD OLIVER:

A failure for a million sterling occurred in October last about which the public have since heard little. The house was that of Mr. EDWARD OLIVER, ship-owner, of Liverpool. As usual, all the parties interested, including some of the Joint Stock Banks and principal firms of the place, announced unhesitatingly there would be a very large surplus. £200,000 was the smallest amount that would be left after payment of 20s. in the pound. The *Times* recorded the prevalence of these expectations, but from private information took the opportunity of cautioning the commercial community against placing unreserved reliance on them. Credit being in a critical state, the advice was given in an extremely guarded manner, and but for the necessity of averting the tendency to panic a warning ten times as forcible would have been warranted. This forbearance, however, was met in a remarkable way by the large firms who had been appointed trustees of the estate, and who were deeply interested in it. These gentlemen immediately caused a notice to be posted on the Liverpool Exchange, that the statements of the *Times* were erroneous. This was allowed to be circulated in an unqualified form all over the world, and as no other persons could have such opportunities of knowing the precise facts of the case, or could be bound to recognise so completely the responsibility of misleading their commercial brethren, there was a general readiness to assume that the notification was one that might be relied on. A few, better informed than the rest, remained incredulous, but on the whole, the result was such as to facilitate all kinds of subsequent attempts—some of them of a most singular character—to arrange a private distribution of the assets, and prevent an exposure in the Court of Bankruptcy. Since then they have had many circumstances on their side to promote a favorable liquidation, including an active demand for tonnage by the Government and a rapid fall in the rate of discount from 5 to 3½ per cent. Ten months have now passed, and it is time to inquire whether they are in a position to justify their course, or whether the case is to be added to those too frequent instances of utter recklessness on the part of persons claiming a position in the commercial world as to the nature of any statements they may make, provided the purpose can be accomplished of transferring risk from themselves to others. Meanwhile, it may be mentioned, according to the latest report current at Liverpool, that not a single penny has yet been paid in the shape of dividend—that those who were sanguine enough, in accordance with an arrangement concocted at an early stage of the business, to take ships at a valuation of 50 per cent., in full discharge of their claims, and who have since had the benefit of their earnings, will perhaps be called upon to refund heavily, and that the prospect of the whole amount ultimately to be realized for the creditors has dwindled to something between 3s. 6d. and 4s. in the pound.

FRANCE.

Queen Victoria in Paris.

Queen VICTORIA's visit to Paris has been a success of the most triumphant kind. The Parisians have expended an immense amount of enthusiasm, and the Emperor has exhibited the most Imperial of hospitality. The English papers are full to overflowing with accounts of the festivities.

The following are more extended particulars:

On the Queen's arrival the station of the Strasburg railway was decorated in most gorgeous style, and was filled with stands which were entirely occupied by ladies in splendid costume. The front of the station was elegantly fitted up with flags and flowers. In front of the Strasburg railway extends a vast street, or boulevard, recently formed, all the houses in which are not yet built; all down this boulevard were erected, on both sides of the way, and at short intervals, huge poles, from which floated French and English streamers, the former tricolor, the latter bearing the lions of England, the red lion of Scotland, and the harp of Ireland. Nearly all the houses were more or less decorated with English and French flags, sometimes separate, sometimes combined. In the space in which houses are not yet built were erected scaffoldings containing rows of seats, which were let out, according to situation, at varying prices. On the Boulevard St. Martin, which was next arrived at, decorations became more numerous and splendid. There was scarcely a house from which the English and French flags were not displayed, and, in a great many cases, those of Sardinia and Turkey were added to them. Nearly all the balconies of the houses were decked with velvets or draperies, and not a few with flowers; and on the façades of several houses were escutcheons, bearing, in English, the word "Welcome." At the Porte St. Denis was a vast sort of portico, bearing the inscription: "The 9th Battalion of the National Guard to Queen VICTORIA" and it was decorated with English and French flags. On the boulevard beyond were poles bearing flags, chiefly English, with escutcheons presenting the name "Victoria." Here all the houses on both sides were splendidly decorated. The façade of the Bazar Bonne Nouvelle was most elegantly fitted up with flags, and with escutcheons bearing the English and French arms. A vast stand with elegantly ornamented seats was erected in front of it. Extended right across the Boulevard, four masts of a vast height, with the royal arms of Great Britain; and on three posts were escutcheons bearing the names "Bomarsund," "Balaklava," "Sweaborg," "Alma," and (the last battle of all) "Traktir." The Gymnase Theatre and the café by the side, were splendidly decorated with flags. The principal part of the façade of the theatre was covered with an immense painting of the English and French arms, the dates in letters of gold, "... 1855," "16th April, 1855," (the last that of the Emperor's visit to London,) the English and French flags united, and across the latter in large letters the words "Union," "Force," and "[illegible]." On the Boulevard Poissonnière were more poles and more flags, and on the poles escutcheons, with the word, in English, "Welcome." The same style of decoration continued all the way to the Faubourg Montmartre; and, at the end of the Rue Rougemont, the Discount Bank displayed a group of tastefully arranged flags, with the royal arms. The more we advanced down the more aristocratic part of the Boulevards, the more tasteful the decorations became. On the balcony of M. SALLANDROUZE's carpet warehouse seats were erected, and a military band was stationed in one part of them. A great many of the foreign members of the juries of the Universal Exhibition occupying the remainder, in compliance with a gracious invitation of M. SALLANDROUZE. The façade of the warehouse, which possesses some architectural pretensions, was splendidly ornamented with English and French flags, and in addition thereto, the royal arms of Great Britain, splendidly wrought in tapestry (a valuable work of art, from, I believe, the Exhibition,) were displayed. On the Boulevard Montmartre were flagstaffs and escutcheons, the latter with the words, "A la Reine VICTORIA de 6me Bataillon." The Théâtre des Variétés was decked out with flags, English and French, and draperies. Hereabouts the decorations of the houses were very profuse, and the house opposite the theatre displayed, in addition to flags and draperies, the royal arms of England, and the inscription in English, "God save the Queen." Near the Rue Vivienne were splendid trophies ranged sideways representing a sort of portico, and they bore the inscriptions, "A. S. M. la Reine d'Angleterre," "A. S. A. R. Prince ALBERT," "A. S. M. l'Empereur," and "A. S. M. l'Impératrice." Floating above, in the very centre of the Boulevards, was an immense escutcheon with arms of England and France, and the inscription, "A S. M. la Reine VICTORIA et le Prince ALBERT." At the door of the structures were statues, in plaster, of Commerce and the Law, also of England and France—England being represented with the trident. Facing the Rue Richelieu, an English Assurance Company suspended across the Boulevard a vast piece of drapery, bearing in letters of gold, and in English, the inscription, "The Defender Assurance to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen." All the houses hereabouts were properly decorated with English flags. Further on were groups in plaster surrounded with parterres of flowers—the flowers producing a brilliant effect. A little lower down, near the Rue Lafitte, was erected a magnificent triumphal arch, surmounted with eagles, tastefully decorated with English and French flags, with "N," with the portrait of NAPOLEON on one side, "V." "A." with the portrait of the Queen, on the other; the arch bore the inscription, "Les Artistes de l'Opera de la Reine." Near the Opera Comique was a very elegant column surrounded with flowers. The restaurant of the Maison Dorée was splendidly decked with flags, English and French, so was the Café Anglais. On the front of the Maison Dorée was an inscription, signifying that the Queen's name, VICTORIA, is a promise of success and glory, and that England and France united will sustain them. The houses further on were very splendidly decorated with flags and draperies, and among the flags were two or three of the United States. The decorations of the Railway Club were very remarkable: the whole façade of the mansion was decked with English and French flags, and from the centre of them rose two gigantic standards—one French, the other English; their folds were gracefully united in a large golden ring, and on the ring was inscribed, "For ever!" The decorations further on were not very important; but every house displayed English flags. On both sides of the way were poles bearing English and French flags, with escutcheons on which was written the word, "Welcome;" and there was a very interesting group, in plaster, of two female figures, symbolizing England and France, with their arms clasped round each other's necks—England holding a spear and France a sword; this group was placed in the midst of flowers. At the corner of the Madeleine clumps of English and French flags were raised. The decorations of the Rue Royale were confined to flags of the two countries, suspended from the houses and to poles bearing flags. The Ministry of Marine was very tastefully decorated with shields bearing the French and English arms, with colored velvet draperies, and with clumps of English, French, Sardinian and Turkish flags. In the Place de la Concorde there were no decorations. In the Champs Elysées, poles bearing escutcheons, with the words, "England, France, Turkey, Sardinia," and the flags of each of these countries; also an elegant structure bearing the inscription, "*A. S. M. la Reine Victoria*," and "*A. S. M. L'Empereur*."

In the Bois de Boulogne were poles and flags; the village of Boulogne was decorated in a similar way, and flags and streamers were displayed from the houses. At the entrance to the bridge over the Seine was a triumphal arch elegantly decorated with ribbons, with, on one side, the French motto, "Dieu protege la France," and on the other, "To our august Ally, the Queen of England," (in French.) Crossing the river, and ascending to the Chateau, was another and much larger triumphal arch, resembling masonry; it had the inscription, "To the Queen VICTORIA and Prince ALBERT," and English and French flags. This part of the town was guarded by Zouaves.

All the immense line, extending from the Strasburg railway station to St. Cloud, was, without an interval, occupied by troops and national guards. They were drawn up on each side of the way, two or three deep. Chasseurs de Vincennes, infantry of the line, infantry of the guard, gendarmes, municipal guards, all were there; and there was battalion after battalion, and company after company of the National Guard, all *en grand complet*, and in full uniform. And not only were there the National Guard of Paris, but those of the neighboring towns and villages, for miles around—some of them even from a considerable distance. Behind the troops and National Guards, were drawn up the different corporations and trades of workmen, each carrying flags and banners. Deputations of the engine drivers and workmen of the different railways and the great manufacturers of Paris and the neighborhood, of the employés of the principal mercantile establishments of the adjacent towns and villages, all headed by their Mayor, and many by their clergy and municipal councils, were likewise ranged behind the troops. There were also numerous deputations of young girls from schools and charitable establishments, dressed in white, wearing ribbons over their shoulders, and carrying bouquets. The flags which the workmen and deputations carried bore all manner of inscriptions: "*Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!*" "Vivent la Reine et Prince Albert!" "Vive L'Empereur!" "Vivent les Puissances Alliées!" "La commande ..." "Les ouvriers de la Reine Victoria!" &c. &c. Some had inscriptions in English, such as, "Long live the Queen and Prince Albert!" "Long live England!" It should be remembered that in the Bois de Boulogne, instead of troops and national guard, cavalry were stationed, and they presented a brilliant appearance. It should also be stated that amongst the deputations of the soldiers of the first Napoleon—poor battered old fellows in antiquated uniforms, "a world too wide for their shrunk shanks"—most of them, probably, in the time of *le grand homme*, fought against the English. The National Guards of Boulogne and St. Cloud had flowers in the muzzles of their muskets.

Hours before the time fixed for the arrival of the Queen, the Parisian population began to flock to the Boulevards and streets along which the *cortege* was to pass. The poorer classes of both sexes, most of them in blouses, and the females without bonnets, but all neat and clean, took up their stations on the foot pavements on both sides of the immense line, and there they waited with exemplary patience, some seated on the ground, some standing. The sun burned with fierce fury, but that they heeded not. A little later the windows of the different houses began to be filled with the better class of spectators. By 4 o'clock the foot pavements and nearly every window of every house was crowded to excess, and all the cafés, restaurants and other public places were full as they could hold. Hawkers pushed to and fro, bawling for sale, "Biographies of her Majesty, the Queen VICTORIA," &c.; and blind musicians scraped on fiddles, or blew in cracked trumpets an attempt at "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," or at least, tried to do so. As usual in French crowds, everybody displayed the greatest good humor, and showed the utmost politeness. The multitude extended all along the vast line was immense; judge of it from the fact that the distance from the Railway station to St. Cloud was not less than fourteen kilometres—9 miles.

The Emperor, you are aware, went down to Boulogne, there to receive her Majesty. It was 1½ o'clock when she disembarked. The Emperor received her as she alighted from the royal yacht, and kissed her on both cheeks. He also cordially shook Prince ALBERT by the hand, and gave a friendly greeting to the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, by whom her Majesty was accompanied. The Emperor and his royal guests proceeded to the railway station, and set out for Paris. Here they arrived at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, an hour behind time. The Queen on entering the station was saluted with the thundering of artillery, and she was received by H. I. H. the Prince NAPOLEON, Marshall MAGNAN, the Prefect of Police, the Prefect of the Seine, the Commander of the National Guard, and other distinguished personages. Her Majesty was in a plain silk dress, and looked remarkably well. A bouquet was presented to her in the name of the 5th battalion of the National Guard.

The Queen and the Princess Royal, the Emperor and Prince Albert entered a carriage drawn by six horses; the Prince of Wales and the Prince NAPOLEON entered another carriage; the suite took others. The *cortege* then set out amidst thundering cries of "Vive la Reine," "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" "Vive la Reine et Prince ALBERT!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" And as the Queen continued on her route to St. Cloud, the people and the troops, and the National Guard, shouting, the bands playing and the artillery thundering. It was a grand, a noble, a heart-stirring spectacle. By the time the *cortege* reached the Champs Elysées, it had become dusk, and, by the Emperor's orders, the *cortege* broke into a trot.

At 8½ o'clock the *cortege* arrived at St. Cloud, announced by salvos of artillery. Her Majesty the Empress stood at the foot of the staircase, surrounded by her imperial highnesses the Princess MATHILDE, by the ladies and officers in waiting of the Emperor and Empress, as also by the marshals of the palace, by the ladies and officers appointed to wait on her Majesty the Queen of England during her sojourn, by their excellencies the great officers of the crown, by his excellency the Minister of State and the Emperor's household, and by his excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Immediately after ascending to the grand apartments, the Emperor presented to her Majesty the Queen the ministers, the great officers and the officers of his household. At 9½ o'clock their Majesties entered the Diana Gallery, where dinner was served. Their Majesties afterwards returned to the state apartments, where they remained till 11 o'clock.

Sunday the Queen remained within doors. Monday she visited the Exposition of the Fine Arts. Tuesday went to Versailles. Wednesday breakfasted at St. Cloud; visited the Exposition; lunched at the Tuileries; dinner at St. Cloud; private theatricals by the *artistes* of the Gymnase. Thursday, visited the Louvre; dined at the Tuileries; grand ball at the Hotel de Ville. Friday, grand review in the Champ de Mars; lunch at the Ecole Militaire; visit the Hotel des Invalides; evening at Opera Comique. On Saturday would visit St. Germains. Sunday, rest. Monday, return to England.

GERMANY.

The Wirtemburg Chambers have been dissolved, in consequence of having passed a resolution in favor of a more liberal Federal Constitution.

AUSTRIA.

Threatened Ministerial Crisis.

A letter from Vienna speaks of the imminent dislocation of the Austrian Cabinet. There are two elements struggling for mastery—one, now in office, and favorable to the alliance of the Western Powers, but without action; the other, which is not only favorable, but desires to cooperate actively and speedily ... the latter ... that has the best chance of success.

It is said from Vienna that a concordat between the Holy See and Austria was a ... and will be published as soon as ratifications are exchanged.

GREECE.

The ministerial crisis continues. Gen. KALERGI has sent in his resignation, which the King insists shall be accepted, but M. MAVROCORDATO declines to receive it.

SPAIN.

Señor ESCOLANTE, the new Minister to the United States, has left Madrid for Washington.

The *Gazette* publishes the communications exchanged between the Spanish Government and the Court of Rome on the subject of the Concordat.

The reported disturbances at Barcelona were not important.

PORTUGAL.

King PEDRO V. and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, have returned to Lisbon.

The Duchess of SALDANHA, an English lady, noted for her charities, died at Cintra.

The Board of Health declare the Archipelago of Cape Verd and the port of Faro "infected" with cholera.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Atlantic.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24—5 P. M.

We have to report continued activity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, and a large business has been done in SUGAR, at advancing prices. COTTON ... [illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

[illegible]

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

Great Trial of Reaping and Mowing Machines, Under the Direction of the Jury of the Paris Universal Exposition—American Ingenuity Gloriously Triumphant—Manny's Celebrated American Reaper and Mower Victorious.

Translated from Le Constitutionnel.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

The second day of August having been appointed for the final trial of all the reaping and mowing machines in the Exposition, the trial accordingly came off on that day. There were ten machines in the Exposition; nine of them were sent out by the Imperial Commissioner to the place of trial, about forty miles distant. It may be here remarked that the machines were sent out and returned free of cost to the exhibitors. On the ground of the trial there were thousands of people assembled to witness the novelty of the day. Large tents had been previously erected, and a large supply of refreshments procured for the occasion. The day was pleasant and the excitement of the immense concourse of people intense. [illegible] ... J. S. WRIGHT'S, of Chicago, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr. JEWEL; PATRICK BELL'S machine, by Mr. FOURENT, and a machine from Algiers. [illegible] ... J. H. MANNY'S, of Rockford, Ill., managed by his agent, Mr. MANIS; BELL'S machine, by CROSKILL, and a French one-horse reaper. [illegible] ... the jurors themselves could not restrain their admiration, but cried out, "good," "well done." The people applauded and hurrahed for MANNY'S American Reaper—"that's the machine." [illegible] ... HUSSEY'S Reaper, by DRAY; McCORMICK'S, by McKENZIE; and BELL'S, by PERRY. [illegible]

... tung of the machine. This Reaper on the whole is worth the consideration and inquiry of the horses. However, it has proven itself vastly superior to any of the inventions of the Old World, and from the fact of the great sensation it produced, [illegible] ... London Exhibition in 1851, it attracted a good deal of attention and curiosity. [illegible] ... MANNY'S and McCORMICK'S. [illegible] ... This seemed to be the only machine against which there could be no objection urged. We could give no better evidence of the facts above, than the fact that Mr. MANNY had upon the conclusion of the trial several very large offers for the patents of the machine, two of which we heard: for France, one offer was one hundred thousand francs, and one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs. We have since learned that arrangements have been made for the manufacture of one thousand of these machines in this city for the next harvest.

The decision and report of the Jury will not be published until the latter part of October, yet all the laurels, we are free to confess, have been glowingly won by Americans; and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it but plainly foreshadows the ultimate destiny of the New World.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ACCIDENT IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

Death of Young Timpson—Funeral of Stevenson.

The young man, TIMPSON, who was injured at the TIMES Office on Tuesday afternoon, died Thursday morning at 12½ o'clock at the City Hospital.

THOMAS STEVENSON—the other lad injured by the same accident, and who died at the City Hospital shortly after his removal there on Tuesday—was buried yesterday at Greenwood. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 233 Greenwich-street. A number of sympathizers were present. The funeral services were performed by Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, of the Presbyterian Church. The deceased had worked for a number of years in the office of the *Observer*, where he was much beloved for his fidelity to business and correct and modest deportment. He was the eldest son and chief support of a widowed mother. He was sixteen years and one month old, and was a native of this City.

The funeral of young TIMPSON will take place to-morrow at 2 o'clock, P. M. from his late residence, No. 120 Eldridge-street. He will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery. He was an industrious young man, and like his unfortunate companion, assisted in the support of a widowed mother.

An inquest on the body of STEVENSON was commenced by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the City Hospital, on Wednesday, and was concluded on Thursday. The following facts were elicited thereat:

TESTIMONY OF THE FOREMAN OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT.

William F. Clausen, residing at No. 10 Fourth-street, being duly sworn, said: I am the Foreman of the Press-room Department of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES; I also have charge of the steam engine there; the New-York *Observer* occupies an office on the fifth story of the building as a composing-room; their forms are hoisted and lowered by our machinery; I have charge of the keys of the basement where the forms are taken out and put into the box which is used for hoisting and lowering the forms; this key hangs in a recess in my own office, and the persons using the box can take it when necessary; and it is my express order that the key shall be replaced when the forms are hoisted; on Tuesday afternoon last, shortly after 3 o'clock, the deceased took the key and put the forms in the box; and, in place of coming back with the key, they ascended in the box with the forms; my attention was called to the circumstance by hearing that the box had stuck fast to the wall near the fifth story; on seeing the condition of the box, I ran in and took hold of the check chain, for the purpose of running the hoisting chain on the drum—it being run off by their counter checking it, for the purpose of trying to descend; and as the box became stuck the chain ran off the drum; I made every effort to run the chain on to the drum again, but while I was pulling one way they were pulling against me; I halloed to them with all my might to let go the chain; in the meantime I sent up my assistant to ease the box off—but the chain had broken by the time he had got up; I saw the box tumbling down; I had a most providential escape from being crushed by it; it almost touched me in its fall; I was standing on the cellar floor where the box rested; I took TIMPSON out first, and he was carried up stairs by some of the hands; I then took out Stevenson (the deceased); they were both able to speak; they moaned and appeared to be in great pain; they were soon after sent to the Hospital.

TESTIMONY OF THE LAD TIMPSON.

Young Timpson gave the following testimony:

William H. Timpson, being duly sworn, said: I have been employed on the New-York *Observer* a little over a year; the deceased and myself went down from the printing office to bring up the forms, which we put in the box on the basement floor; being very tired, we got into the box to save us from the trouble of walking up to the fifth story; this was on yesterday afternoon at two o'clock; as the box was ascending and we were up about three quarters of the way, I heard a crack as from the breaking of a piece of splinter of wood; we were sitting perfectly still in the box at the time; we did not think much of the slight noise as the brother of the deceased and myself were often carried up in a similar way; as we were nearing the fourth floor our attention was suddenly called to a loud noise as if caused by the breaking of a cain; we looked up and I saw that we were within a foot of the door, where the forms were to be taken out; we thought ourselves perfectly safe when the box suddenly stopped; we then discovered that the box was turned on one side, and fast against the wall; we then sung out to the man in the upper story that we were in the box and could not relieve ourselves; they laughed at us and said they would whistle for Sam, (the engineer;) I am not positive if they said Sam or not; the assistant engineer came to our assistance; he said he would cut a hole in the top of the box, and then he went away and the engineer sung out from below that we must come down, and that they must undo the gearings, and that the box must come down by itself; the engineer strove to pry the box from the wall, and I have no distinct recollection of what occurred after; we would have been saved if a hole had been cut through the top of the box; but in letting the box down they did the very thing which was calculated to kill us.

TESTIMONY OF THE HOUSE SURGEON.

A. Henry Thurston, M. D., being duly sworn, said that Wm. H. Timpson had told him, on Tuesday night, that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and that no one was to blame for it but himself and the deceased. He further said: I was consulted by the Coroner as to the propriety of examining the said Timson, and I considered that there was no risk in doing so; but I do not think that the intellect of the said Timson is as clear as it was last night, as his condition seems to be falling off.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury, after a few moments' deliberation, declared as their verdict.

"That the said THOMAS STEVENSON came to his death by fracture of the pelvis and other injuries, accidentally received by the falling of a hoisting box at the DAILY TIMES Building Sept. 4, 1855."

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF TIMSON.

An inquest on the body of TIMSON was also held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the Hospital, on Thursday. The only additional testimony taken was that of SAMUEL S. HART, assistant pressman of the TIMES press-room, and that of Mrs. TIMSON, mother of deceased. A verdict was rendered similar to that given in the case of STEVENSON.

A DREADFUL AFFAIR.

Double Suicide and Murder—A Child Murdered by its Mother and Aunt.

A great excitement was created yesterday on the eastern side of the City, by the development of a dreadful affair, involving the lives of three persons, under the following circumstances:

About two years since, CECILIA STEIN, with her sister WANDA STEIN, and EDWARD, the son of the latter, hired from Mr. JAMES BLACK two rooms on the second story of the house No. 150 Bowery, where they have since resided, much respected because of their industrious and cleanly habits. During the past Winter their business of fine sewing and embroidering became dull, and it was with difficulty only that they could obtain a livelihood, to enable them to do which they were obliged to obtain occasional loans from one LEWIS MAY, who had been acquainted with them from their childhood; thus they managed to pay their way in poverty, but promptly, until last month, when they were obliged to seek some indulgence from the landlord, which was granted. They had, however, under the galling influence of asking these repeated loans, on several occasions threatened to end their lives by poison. They likewise said that they would send the child to his father in France. This idea was laughed at, and seemed [illegible] ... of better things.

On Monday last the other sister, CECILIA, addressed a letter to Mr. MAY, stating that they had resolved to leave the United States, and returning a likeness of his which was in her possession, asking him to visit them once before their leaving. This letter was not, the morning, received by Mr. MAY on that day, and therefore no invitation could be [illegible] ... for the following day Mr. MAY called to [illegible] ... ing the door fastened, he [illegible] ... note explaining the cause of the [illegible] ... which he put under the room door and went [illegible] ... Concern was soon felt in the tenants, and it was [illegible] to burst open the door of the bedroom—the supposition being that they had left the house—which was accordingly done, in presence of Policeman DUNN, of the Seventeenth District.

On opening the door of their sleeping chamber the [illegible] ... WANDA, the younger sister, lay on the bed, her face covered with blood, cast up from the excess of agony experienced in dying, while beside her, and near to the wall, was her boy, aged 6 years, also dead.

CECILIA STEIN was lying on the floor, with her face to the carpet, and with a fallen chair upon her body—she appearing to have cast herself about in her agony, and thus to have fallen off the bed, upsetting the chair. Two empty vials, which had lately held prussic acid, and two tea-cups were found near the death-bed on the floor.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM, when a verdict was found "that EDWARD STEIN came to his death by poison, administered by his mother and aunt, WANDA and CECILIA STEIN, and that they committed suicide by taking prussic acid."

CECILIA was 33 years of age, and WANDA 28. They and the boy died were natives of Prussia—the boy being the illegitimate offspring of a Frenchman, formerly attached to the French Legation at Berlin; name not ascertained.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. MAY, mentioned before; it was written in German:

DEAR SIR: As we intend to leave the States for ever we hereby return you your likeness. You would do us a favor by sending some of our effects to Europe for us after we have left.

This act may appear strange to you; nothing, however, is more natural. If you intend to do us said favor please give my sister WANDA a sign, by opening and closing your window. She will expect you at 12 o'clock, in Franklin-street, between Broadway and Church streets. If you are not there, then farewell forever.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3 1855. CECILIA.

Ship "Joseph Walker."

The elevation of this vessel from her muddy bed in the dock at the foot of Dover-street—an operation which has interested the public (and some of the contractors rather expensively) during the past two years—is now proceeding very satisfactorily; and in a few days, at furthest, the *Joseph Walker* will be not merely afloat, which now she is, but actually removed from the slip. This vessel has been raised by placing eight large chains under her. Piles have been driven on each side,—say about 40 in number,—upon which five large trusses have been placed, and chains led through these trusses to be connected with six hydraulic rams—the power of each ram being almost incalculable. The credit of this successful contrivance is due to no one in particular of the party now interested in raising her—Messrs. DODGE, BARNES, WARD and JONES.

About twenty men are now at work on her, in discharging cargo at low tide, which now occurs at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 10½ o'clock P. M., when the state of the ship may be best seen. She is badly burned. About twenty feet of her upper works have either been burned or cut away. She is reported to contain about 10,000 bushels of corn and wheat, besides rosin and some cotton. It is believed the corn will make starch. About 150 tons of mud have been removed from her decks, besides immense masses of burned timber and iron work. A large part of her stern has been cut away, and some of her timbers forward. At low tide, the whole ship is entirely out of water.

CORPORATION DOCUMENTS.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

GRADE OF TENTH AVENUE.

Heavy Expenditure—The Comptroller Apprehends Embarrassment to the Treasury.

The following important Report was sent to the Common Council last evening:

To the Common Council:

On the 24th instant the Comptroller was notified that proposals were to be opened on that day for regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street.

According to the estimate of the Surveyor, EDWARD BOYLE, the total amount of work to be done on this job is as follows:

"31,141 cubic yards of retaining wall, to be built of large heavy stone, to be laid dry, 209,869 cubic yards of rock excavation, 28,660 cubic yards of earth excavation, 121,269 cubic yards of embankment, 56,830 cubic yards of gravel, 42 3/4 cubic yards of dry stone culvert masonry, 5 750 cubic yards of culvert masonry in cement, 6,613 square yards of paved gutters."

The security exacted was $125,000, and the period fixed for the completion of the work two years.

I had two estimates made of the probable value of the work, one of which gave a total of $240,000, and the other $270,000.

A certificate was also made out from a careful examination of the assessment rolls of 1855, which are now in the Finance Department, and the result is that there are about 928 lots fronting on the Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-streets, and the aggregate assessed value of the lots is $136,000.

The 7th section, chapter 336, of the laws of 1840 is as follows, viz.:

"SEC. 7. Commissioners or Assessors for making estimates and assessments for any improvements authorized by law to be assessed upon the owners or occupants of houses and lots, or improved or unimproved lands, shall in no case assess any house, lot, improved or unimproved lands more than one half the value of such house, lot, improved or unimproved land, as valued by the Assessors of the Ward in which the same shall be situate."

The cost of the work, taking an average of the two estimates before alluded to, is $255,000. One half of the assessed value of the lots fronting on the avenue, is $68,000. Deduct this sum from $255,000, the cost of the work, and it leaves a deficit of $187,000, for which a debt would be created by an issue of Assessment Bonds, to be redeemed by increasing the direct taxation on the City at large.

These facts, according to the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854, presented a case which deprived the Commissioner of Streets of the power of making a contract for the work, and the bids were not opened.

The section referred to improvements to be paid by assessment, reads as follows:

"SEC. 7. * * * And it is also hereby expressly provided that hereafter when the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, or either of them, have reason to believe that the assessable property is insufficient to provide for its full payment, by an assessment made in compliance with the laws of the State, and the ordinances of the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to have a certified copy of the valuation of the property fronting on the avenues or streets embraced in the ordinance; and if the sum required to complete the work is greater than the sum which can be assessed and collected from the property, the work shall not be put under contract, but all the facts, with the opinions of the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller in relation to the matter shall be reported to the Common Council, to the end that the payment of all Assessment Bonds issued under this ordinance for the payment of contractors may be amply provided for by the property benefited by the improvement."

This heavy job, which must add from $150,000 to $200,000 to the City burdens, without the knowledge or consent of those on whom they fall, is based on a resolution and ordinance passed Nov. 26, 1853. It was then resolved that the Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

A copy of the ordinance is annexed, marked A.

It is understood that this work extends a number of streets beyond where the grade of the City is established by law. This uncertainty about the grade leaves a fine chance for the exercise of the genius of the Surveyor and the cupidity of the contractor executing work with any unsettled grade.

Those who have been incommoded and unjustly burdened by a periodical change of grade arising from the weakness or wickedness of their agents, will readily appreciate that an unsettled grade affords a good reason for postponing this work.

But there are other and more weighty considerations. The bidders who should give security for this contract to the amount of $125,000, would expect payment of 70 per cent., under the ordinance of Dec 30, 1854, as the work progressed; and to get the money for these advances the Collector must issue assessment bonds. In this way a debt of $250,000 to $300,000 would be created on the credit of the City, when not more than one-third of the sum could be collected from the lots benefited as before shown. This would be not a direct and open violation of the charter of 1830, but a clandestine and shameful violation of the 10th section of that charter, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 10. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature."

Suppose the contract to be made, to be completed in two years at a cost of $250,000, with only $68,000 of assessable property to be reached after the close of the two years, can the Corporation or the Comptroller, under the foregoing provision of the charter, borrow even the $68,000 "in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made?" And if the special act of 1852 for the issue of assessment bonds authorizes the Comptroller to borrow in anticipation of the $68,000, there can be no pretense that he can borrow beyond that sum to the amount of $150,000 or $200,000 more than the sum which can be legally assessed on the property, and thus tramp a debt ... [illegible] ... on the City at large [illegible] ... in the same year or in any future year.

Again, the 10th section of the Charter of 1830 declares that:

"No money shall be expended by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense."

The appropriation for "streets paving" may cover the sum which can be legally assessed on the property-holders; but there is no valid or effective appropriation to meet the balance of the contract, which would require from $150,000 to $200,000.

The Street Commissioner is therefore forbidden to make this contract by the Charter of 1830, irrespective of the prohibition contained in the seventh section of the ordinance before quoted.

In order to establish a basis for borrowing on assessment bonds to cover this large contract, it is necessary to have an act of the Legislature authorizing a loan equal to the excess of the cost of the work, beyond the sum which can be legally assessed on the property-holders, to be levied by taxation, or else any award of the contract or the reimbursement of the assessment bonds issued in anticipation of such revenue.

In connection with this particular case, the serious attention of the Common Council is invited to the facts and suggestions presented in the semi-annual report from this Department, in regard to the very great and very alarming excess of expenditure in the Street Department beyond the sums collected. The excess of expenditures over collections, during the last six years, exceeds two millions. A large amount of this sum is represented by the arrearages of assessments, but it is probable that a large, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars are represented by losses similar to the one which would have been caused by a contract for grading the Tenth avenue, and set forth in this report by the advance of $40,000 to the City Inspector in 1852, which he says he returned to the Street Department, but which returns are not to be found, and which sum has not been collected.

The opinion of the Comptroller is that no contract should be made for the work in question until ample provision is made for the necessary means to pay the contractor by taxation, where the property is insufficient, as in the case of the Tenth-avenue.

There is great reason to apprehend embarrassment to the Treasury and eventual losses to the tax-payers, by the improvident manner in which contracts are entered into and expenditures made under the head of "Streets Paving." In 1854 alone the Street Department expended under the item $1,127,060 75, and the collections during the same period were only $450,000. These operations in a very few years will turn the barren rocks of the City into assessment bonds, and thus roll up a debt of millions of dollars, which cannot be realized from the property, but which must come from a general tax on the City. This, in the end, and its results, would be much more disastrous, even to the tax payers, than it would be to pay one-half the cost of grading the avenues by a direct assessment on the whole City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

DEPARTM'T OF FINANCE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1855.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Advertising for Proposals—Where Did $40,000 Go?

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, City of New-York, Aug. 30, 1855.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL: The Comptroller, on the 16th of July, last, called the attention of the Board of Councilmen to the fact, that in the Fall of 1852 the sum of $40,000 was advanced to Dr. WAITE, then City Inspector, to be expended by him, under a special resolution prepared and passed for the emergency, authorizing him to expend this money in filling sunken lots, "without the usual forms of advertising for proposals," as expressed in the resolution.

That report embodied all the facts and documents which at that time had been obtained by the Finance Department. The record referred to in the note of Dr. DOWNING, given in that report, has since been furnished, which shows the streets and avenues, the Ward numbers of the lots, and the amount chargeable to each lot. But it gives no names of the owners of the lots. To remedy this, the Comptroller employed an experienced searcher to take the Ward numbers of the lots, and to ascertain the owner of each, as shown by the assessment roll of 1852, and also by the roll of 1855. The changes of the Ward numbers since 1852, are also noted and put down in the list.

From the statement of numbers and amounts furnished by the City Inspector, and the list of names and change of numbers, furnished by the searcher, a clerk in the Finance Department has constructed a table, *which shows the location of the lots, the names of the owners in 1852, and also in 1855*; the Ward numbers in 1852, and the changes in 1855, and the sum assessed on each lot. There are 260 lots, and the sums charged foot up at $35,128 67. This statement is annexed, and marked A.

On the first day of August the Comptroller addressed a letter to Dr. WHITE, calling on him to account for the expenditure of the $40,000 which he received from the Treasury in 1852. He replied to this letter on the 2d of August. Copies of both are annexed, marked B. and C.

It will be seen that Dr. WHITE states in his answer that "the bills were regularly made up in that office, (the City Inspector's,) *and sent to the Street Department during my (his) term of office*."

On the day after this letter came to hand, the Comptroller addressed a letter to the Street Commissioner, a copy of which is annexed, marked D. To this letter, no written answer has been made by the Street Commissioner. Mr. TURNER marked on the list furnished, the collections in three or four cases, amounting, perhaps, to six or eight hundred dollars, out of forty thousand.

The Finance Department has pushed inquiries on this subject as far as seems of any use. The Common Council has power to send for persons and papers, and to examine all those who had any duty to discharge in this matter, under oath; and it is respectfully submitted that it is the duty of the Common Council to refer this subject to a Committee, which will make a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

As Dr. WHITE was allowed to draw the money and use it, without going through the usual forms of advertising, there are no contracts or accounts from which it can be ascertained who was employed in this wholesale work of removing nuisances to the amount of forty thousand dollars. It is important that the Committee ascertain by an examination of Dr. WHITE who did the work. If the City is to be driven to the collection of the sums charged to these 260 lots by suit, it will be required to prove the amount of work done on the lots of each owner.

It is desired that an extra number of 200 copies, containing the list of names, may be printed for the use of this Department, that copies may be sent to those interested.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

The Aldermen met last evening.

CARRIAGE HIRE INTERDICTED.

Alderman VOORHIS offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas It appears from the Comptroller's report recently made to the Common Council, that a large amount of money has been expended in paying the bills of carriage hire for members of the Common Council, to wit, while on official business (as alleged,) and

Whereas It is believed that the amount charged in said report for such purposes, is purely an extravagance and not warranted by the discharge of official duties on the part of the members of the Corporation, and therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed not to pay for carriage hire any amount exceeding fifty dollars for one year for any one member of the Common Council.

Alderman VOORHIS moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alderman HOWARD opposed the resolution. He was not going to race to fires all night and during the day act upon Committees without some conveyance to ride in. The bill he had made the City for carriage hire was for the City's benefit. He never made any secret about getting a carriage. He had on certain occasions taken a friend with him, and he considered he had a perfect right to. The public he did not believe would consider the Alderman offering the resolution an honester man for having done so. A scurrilous article had appeared in one of the low prints of the City—GREELEY'S paper—giving conspicuous publicity to the amount he had expended for carriage hire, and that paper had made comments denouncing it as public robbery. But this was a small matter. The City, he thought, had lost as little by his election as that of any other City functionary.

Alderman WM. TUCKER thought just such a resolution needed. The City had never paid but one bill for carriage hire for him. He believed he had had about as much Committee business as any other member of the Board. He would like to know by whom the carriages were used—where they went—who went in them? It was evident some members had employed carriages, in his view, more than was necessary. Fifty dollars he considered an ample sum. He should like to know the good the City got by the carriages used at this expense. It looked like getting money under false pretences to incur a bill of $100 or $200. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved to strike out the fifty dollars, and that the resolution be so drawn as to direct the Comptroller to pay no further bills of the members of the Board for carriage hire.

Alderman C. H. TUCKER moved to include all those connected with the City Government.

Alderman ELY—Yes, and all heads of the departments.

Alderman HOWARD—If they will cut off the Mayor, I am satisfied.

Alderman WILLIAMSON said he would accept the amendments offered.

Alderman VARIAN opposed the resolution. If a member, in the discharge of his official duties, had occasion to go to Harlem, or a distance, he thought it right the City should pay it. He considered $50 too small an amount.

Alderman HERRICK said he never rode unless he deemed it essential for the public interest. He was urged almost every day to go somewhere on public business, and very often walked. A day or two since he was asked to go to a certain oil store up town; he went there on foot, though if a carriage had been at hand he should doubtless have engaged one. The matter of using carriages he considered should be left with each member's conscience. He had caused the last year the City an expense of $67. For every cent of this he was willing to account to his constituents. The $67 added to $83, his annual allowance for his duties as Alderman, he thought giving his services at a cheap figure.

Alderman ELY—But think of the honor of the position.

Alderman HERRICK—The honor was rather below par. Instead of gaining honor by showing up the ... [illegible] ... the pay received was charged by robbing the treasury or pocket picking, which is too astonishing.

Alderman VOORHIS said he offered the resolution in good faith. There were times, no doubt, when a carriage might be needed. [illegible] ... of the City [illegible] ... He wanted no carriage [illegible] ... The members of the Board were [illegible] ...

Alderman WAKEMAN [illegible] ...

Alderman C. H. TUCKER [illegible] ... the Comptroller's report.

Alderman BRIGGS said they would not be considered pickpockets for passing the resolution offered.

Alderman WAKEMAN—But, the members may have cleared themselves in having the bills to certify.

Alderman HERRICK—Yes, his purse, he should walk when he wanted to. He had more duties outside the Board than in. [Laughter.] The papers tried to make the public believe that this bill for carriage-hire was a source of enormous taxation and a terrible thing. There were other leaks it would be better to look at, but this was made the scapegoat for major drafts on the City Treasury.

Alderman WM. TUCKER said he was not aware of any $5,000 worth of information attained by Committees in their outside labors during the past year. A statement in one of the papers that they had been used to convey members to Coney Island and Rockaway, and other ways, he believed in many instances quite correct. That it was for public business was all nonsense. It was a notable fact that the present Common Council was regarded outside as a most inefficient and imbecile body. It was time this idea should be dispelled. The best way was to commence the system of retrenchment, as proposed in the resolution; but he hoped it would not stop here, but the greater leakages at the bung hole be stopped.

Alderman WAKEMAN approved the resolution. He lived six miles out of town—but he had had no occasion for a large bill for carriage hire. The conveniences for access to the different sections of the City by omnibus and rail car were adequate in most instances to all necessary demands. He concluded with a lengthy speech upon the Reform Common Council.

Alderman ELY said there seemed a wonderful desire to make Buncombe speeches. He did not intend to say anything, but felt constrained to add a word. During three years, in his capacity as a public servant, he had never used a carriage at the public expense but once, and that was to go to King's Bridge—a distance of fifteen miles—accessible in no other way. And yet he did not feel disposed to cast blame upon any member of the Board who had acted otherwise. The subject of reform had been mooted. When it was so loudly proclaimed by the public press that the Board did not carry out any measures of reform, they should bear in mind that under the present Charter this Board was not competent to act upon a single measure of reform recommended by His Honor the Mayor in his first Message, or the one lately presented to the Common Council.

The resolution of Alderman WILLIAMSON as amended and offered as a substitute for the original resolution was called for and read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed not to make any further payment for bills contracted after the passage of this resolution for carriage hire for members of the Common Council, heads of departments or any member of the City Government.

Vote being taken on the resolution of Alderman WILLIAMSON, the same was accepted by the following vote:

AYES—[illegible] ... 16.

NOES—Aldermen Boyd and the President—2.

Aldermen BOUFFENNE, HOWARD and KELLY changed their votes from the negative to the affirmative.

EXPENDITURE AFTER EXHAUSTION OF APPROPRIATION.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in respect to a resolution as to whether, under the Charter, any department of the City or officer thereof is authorized to incur any expenses after the appropriation is exhausted, though the object of such expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council. The Charter by this interpretation, requires an appropriation of the amount necessary, and the departments are obligated to confine their expenditure within such appropriation. If a given work has been begun, and before its completion the appropriation therefor is exhausted, the work, he states, should be delayed until an additional appropriation is made. If this course was a wise purpose, the City would always keep its expenditures within its income. The communication, on motion, was ordered to be printed.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Alderman WAKEMAN offered a resolution that the late Message of His Honor the Mayor be referred to a Special Committee. The resolution was adopted, and Aldermen WAKEMAN, VOORHIS and HERRICK named as the Committee.

GRADING TENTH-AVENUE ABOVE EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET.

A communication was received from the Comptroller on the resolution adopted, directing to advertise for proposals to grade and regulate Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets. (See elsewhere.)

FLOATING DOCK FOOT OF PIKE-STREET.

The reports of the Special Committee, comprising majority and minority reports on the removal of the floating dock between piers Nos. 36 and 37, East River, was on motion of Alderman KELLY called from the table.

Alderman KELLY moved to adopt the minority report.

Alderman FOX moved as an amendment, to adopt the majority report.

A long debate ensued.

Alderman FOX said that the interests of commerce demanded the removal of the dock. One of the Cunard steamers had been compelled to go to Boston; another to Jersey City, from the fact that there was not a dock sufficient for their accommodation in the City. The interests of the mechanics, he said, favored its removal. Ferries and other obstructions occupied, together with these docks, the most valuable water of the City.

Alderman KELLY said that if one dock was removed all should be removed. He insisted that the mechanics would not be benefited.

Alderman WILLIAM TUCKER said there was no question that by the dock remaining the Seventh Ward would be injured, but the good of the City at large, he thought, should be consulted in preference to that of a single ward. He, therefore, urged its removal. There were but three slips, he said, unoccupied, from Catharine to Rutgers-street.

Alderman HERRICK considered that the entire project was more a political one than anything else.

Alderman BRIGGS said that as for benefiting or injuring mechanics it was all nonsense. Very few of the men employed on this dock lived in the Seventh Ward. The mechanics of the Seventh as well as his own Ward were of the true American stripe. Many men who never struck a hammer were appointed to office in preference to mechanics. They were a lot of rogues and suckers.

On the final question being taken, the minority report, favoring letting the dock remain, was adopted.

Adjourned to Monday, at 5 o'clock.

Birth-Day of Lafayette.

The birth day of LAFAYETTE was celebrated by the Lafayette Guard, of this City, yesterday, by a visit to East New York. They were accompanied by a number of invited guests.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication yesterday was twenty-six, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	3
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	17
At Essex Market, before Justice Wood	6
Total	26

The trial of COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor law, comes on this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Special Sessions. At the same time and place Judge STUART will render his decision, on so much of the case as has been argued before him, on the complaint against WALLACK, for a violation of the same statute.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 5.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Margaret H. Taylor, by, &c., vs. John G. Taylor.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Schierhaus vs. Serrell.—Motion granted; but the injunction must be so far modified as to allow Serrell to pay the notes when they become due, to innocent and *bona fide* holders.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY.
Before Judge Thompson.
DOMESTIC DISCORD.

Henry S. Chapin vs. Thomas P. Wendover.—In this case, reported on Thursday, the Judge examined Miss Margaret Wendover on the part of the defence, and gave it as his opinion, that the defendant could not be held liable for the board of the young lady. The suit was then withdrawn on the part of the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THURSDAY.
Before Recorder Smith.

At the opening of the Court, Messrs. Chas. W. Foster, David F. Baker, Roe Lockwood and Edward H. Fletcher were sworn in as members of the Grand Jury.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

In reference to the case of Julius Davidson, charged with receiving stolen goods, Mr. Hall, District Attorney, moved the Court to compel the police authorities to bring into Court certain property, the basis of an indictment, which, upon application, had been stated as not then in their custody. If it were really missing, it was necessary to ascertain why it could not be produced.

The Recorder instantly granted the required order.

William Diedrich and Charles Ellison, two young men, were indicted for burglariously entering the house of Mr. Isaac Newton, steamboat proprietor, No. [illegible] Market-street, during the absence of the family.

Mr. Spencer, for the accused, entered upon an ingenious defence, and the District Attorney having replied, the Recorder then charged the jury as to the law. The possession of the pencil case would alone constitute no proof of burglary, but the evidence did not rest there. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence—Imprisonment in State Prison for five years.

There being only another case ready for trial, and counsel for the prisoners being detained in the Court above, the Court adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

Opening of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is probably the wealthiest city for its size ... [illegible] ... of a theatre; but its lack of this ... [illegible] ... of a high order of civilization is made up for by its ... [illegible] ... of fine churches, and some of the best ... [illegible] ... institutions in the Union. [illegible] ... will be opened for the inspection of the public, and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute has been in course of completion during the past year, and will be opened for pupils next week. The Polytechnic is a fine, large, stone building of brick, with a basement of brown stone, fronting on Livingston-street near the rear of the City Hall. The internal arrangements appear to be altogether perfect, and as elegant as they are convenient, but the limits of this article forbid a minute description. The architect was Mr. PETERSON, who made the designs for the Cooper Institute. The building is three stories high, with a roomy basement, admirably arranged for lecture and chemical experiments. The chapel occupies nearly the entire first floor, and is an elegant and well proportioned apartment, lighted by forty gas jets in very beautiful burners. The second floor is devoted to the primary department, and the third is called the collegiate; there is a spacious attic for a drawing school. The cost of the building has been $60,000, and much credit is due to the Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. WYMAN, for its completion. The following is the [illegible]

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., Principal, Professor of the Faculty, and Professor of Rhetoric, Belles-Lettres, and the English Language and Literature.

Lieut. R. S. SMITH, U. S. A., (late Professor in the Military Academy at West Point,) Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

CHARLES S. STONE, A. M., Professor of the Natural Sciences.

GEO. W. COLLARD, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, and Ancient History.

MONS. J. GUSTAVE KETTLER, Professor of the French and German Languages and Literature.

E. C. SEYMOUR, (late Principal of the Raymond Collegiate Institute,) Principal and Director of the Preparatory Department.

E. C. ALLEN, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Book-keeping and Penmanship.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

There was a fine display of flowers at the monthly meeting of this Society, held at their rooms on the evening of the 4th inst. We noticed, in particular, a splendid Table Bouquet and several fine German Asters, from the collection of JAMES WEIR, Florist, at Bay Ridge, L. I. He also exhibited blooms of 38 different varieties of Dahlia, most of them well formed, and some excellent. Among them were several showing a singular contrast of colors.

DANIEL BALL exhibited a collection of Asters—15 varieties in all—from French seed, quite new, and excelling anything of the kind ever shown in this country. It was interesting to notice the superiority of these variegated and striped double flowers over the old fashioned China Aster, one of the many benefits resulting from the improvements in the Horticultural arts.

Mr. BELL had on the table fine specimens of his new seedling Bourbon Rose, also, several varieties of Lilium Lancifolium, or Japan Lilly, all distinctly marked.

WM. POYNTER exhibited a new Gloxinia of fine color and habit.

After reading the minutes and the election of new members, the President announced that the amount of the special premium list for the Fall Exhibition was all subscribed, whereupon a resolution was offered and passed, directing the Treasurer to pay the parties authorized to receive premiums on the night of the Exhibition.

Invitations were given to the officers and members of the New-York Horticultural, the White Plains Horticultural, the Mount Vernon Horticultural and the Queens County Agricultural Societies, to attend the Fall Exhibition, to be held at the Athenæum on the 18th and 20th of this month.

An address will be delivered on the closing evening of the Exhibition, by Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.

Queens County Clerkship.

By a decision of Justice STRONG, given in Queens County, on Tuesday last, in the matter between JOHN S. SNEDIKER, who claimed the office of the Clerk, under an appointment by the Governor, and HENRY HENDRICKSON, who claimed the office as Deputy, (the clerk elected by the people having died before the expiration of the term for which he was elected,) the claim of the latter has been confirmed, and the appointment by the Governor to have been illegal.

Since this decision, Queens has returned into its usual quiet state.

Large Funeral.

JOHN SCOTT, the fireman who was run over and killed in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Monday night, while proceeding to a fire with his Company, Engine Company No. 12, was buried yesterday afternoon from the Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery accompanied by the larger portion of the Fire Department.

Policeman Fined for Intoxication.

REYNOLDS, the Ninth Ward Brooklyn Policeman, arrested for being drunk, was yesterday fined $10 by Justice SMITH.

☞ On Wednesday evening last, MALONY'S Jewelry Store, No. 128 Grand-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, was robbed of a gold watch, gold chain and other articles.

New Way to Abandon a Child.

A young girl was accosted at the corner of Willoughby and Raymond streets, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, by a well-dressed woman, having a child about one month old in her arms, and asked if she did not want a place to work, to which an affirmative reply was made, when the questioner told her that if she would take charge of the baby while she went to a store in the neighborhood she would show her to a family that were in want of such a girl. This reasonable request was complied with, but the woman did not return for the baby, and the girl, after watching for her until late in the evening, delivered it over to the Police.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.
Before Judge Rose and Justices Voorhies and Stearns.

THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

This Court reassembled this morning, when the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

1. Abraham Vanderveer, Foreman.	12. Evander Tompkins,
2. T. C. Abbey,	13. John Burns,
3. David Mackness,	14. Thomas Wright,
4. James Prince,	15. Wm. H. Pope,
5. Josiah Parks,	16. Samuel S. Place,
6. Benjamin Baldwin,	17. Andrew Stockholm,
7. George Whittington,	18. Adrian Bergen,
8. John G. Ryerson,	19. James H. Hamilton,
9. Moses Little,	20. Robert Sherwell.
10. John J. Manning,	
11. Levi Brown,	

After the usual charge from the Court the Jury retired to their labors.

The District Attorney, R. C. Underhill, Esq., then called on for trial the case of Henry Langdon indicted for stealing a cow on the 1st of February last, from Sarah Leonard, at Gravesend. John Heas, Esq., appeared for the defendant. The case is still on.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

In this Court, yesterday, the case of Taylor vs. the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was continued from the day previous. Defendant claims to recover damages for injuries sustained by the running away of one of their omnibus teams while he was a passenger, in getting out of the omnibus he sustained severe injuries. The case is still on.

The James Adger and the Sub-Marine Cable.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent in his account of the laying of the sub-marine telegraph in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, reflects upon me for the waste of ten miles of the cable. I find by the charts that the distance between Cape Ray and Cape North is fifty-five and a half nautical miles, or sixty-three statute miles. From observations I made at the time, my estimated distance from St. Paul's Island, when the cable was cut, was twelve nautical miles, or fourteen statute miles, and the distance from St. Paul's to Cape North is about the same. I would then ask (the cable being seventy-four statute miles in length,) how by my courses ten miles of it could have been lost, as Mr. CANNING, the gentleman who laid the cable, by the subjoined statement, has favored me with the length paid out and that which was left.

With regard to the paragraph in which your correspondent states that I failed to take the *Sarah L. Bryant* in tow, and that the glory was reserved for the *Victoria*, I would refer to all the passengers on board either steamer.

S. C. TURNER.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Thursday Morning.

Capt. S. C. TURNER, of the steamship *James Adger*, having applied to me personally as to a statement in the DAILY TIMES of this date respecting the waste of ten miles of the submarine cable that was laid down in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I would state in reply that the length of the cable paid out from the bark *Sarah L. Bryant* did not exceed forty-two and one-half miles, leaving a remainder of thirty-one and a half miles in the hold of the bark to complete the distance between the point where the cable was cut and Cape North, the entire length of the submarine cable being seventy-four miles.

S. CANNING.

New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] is enabled to execute all kinds of Print[illegible] and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, [illegible] Country Merchants who desire [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] upon it to satisfaction. [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

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The Arrival of the Atlantic.

The news from Europe, contrary to our expectations, is unimportant. Our readers will remember that we recently stated, on the supposed authority of a telegraphic dispatch from General SIMPSON, that the bombardment of Sebastopol, previous to a second assault on the Malakoff and Redan, was renewed on the 17th of August. This announcement, it appears, was only another blunder of that greatest of blunderers—the telegraph. Such at least is the excuse given for the false rumor. The bombardment of Sebastopol was not recommenced at the appointed time, nor are any definite reasons for the delay in their operations given by the Allied generals. Some think that by postponing the projected assault life will be spared, and that the enemy, under a pressure of famine, will be forced to succumb. It is said that the possession of the Sea of Azoff by the Allies has caused great suffering among the Russians, who are obliged to bring their food along a route extremely [illegible], as in dry weather the [illegible] cannot supply water for the draught cattle, and in wet weather the roads are impassable. But the accounts received through English and French sources are so unreliable—concocted, it may be, either to deceive the enemy or the people at home—that we must remain for awhile in comparative ignorance of the real condition of the besieged and their capabilities of resisting the next assault for which such immense preparations are being made.

From the partial details that have come to hand of the late attack on the Tchernaya Lines, conducted under GORTSCHAKOFF in person, it would seem, however, as if the Russians were really suffering from absolute famine. The accounts say that the Prince was obliged to pass through a narrow defile, where all the advantage was with the Allies, and that nothing could excuse such a movement unless it was rendered expedient by scarcity of supplies. The London *Times* observes: "We do not believe that the Russian Commander-in-Chief would have brought his army down from an impregnable position to a place where they were pounded as in a mortar, and where 4,000 of them were left dead on the field, but from the impossibility of standing still where there was nothing to eat." The *Daily News* also says: "According to advices of a high character, the distress of the Russian troops at Sebastopol is so severe that the early evacuation of the south side would not surprise those who are best acquainted with the real posture of affairs." These accounts are doubtless highly colored, though they may contain some truth. It is a fact that the Russian loss in the Tchernaya battle was enormous. Of them killed, 3,329 bodies were buried within the lines of the Allies; and this, according to the usual ratio, would make up a list of some 10,000 *hors de combat*. It is difficult to understand why the long threatened attack on the Malakoff was not made by the Allies in the flush of such a victory, and with the Russian Commander-in-Chief outside the walls of Sebastopol. According to official dispatches the works of the Allies are now so near those of the enemy, that the losses of the French are about 150, and of the English about 50 per day, in the trenches. Procrastination, when such a waste of human life is the result, seems indeed inexplicable.

Full particulars have been received of the bombardment of Sweaborg. The destruction done here was not of the magnitude at first supposed. Magazines, it is true, were blown up and a great conflagration destroyed the town, but almost all the batteries remain uninjured. In fact, we have no evidence to prove that Sweaborg is not still, for all purposes whatsoever, the same impregnable Gibraltar of the North. The fire of the Allies was kept up by the gun-boats only, and the reason why more damage was not done, is attributed to the rottenness of the mortars, which soon became entirely useless. The Russian loss is reported at only 40 killed and 160 wounded.

A ministerial crisis was expected at Vienna. Count BUOL is in favor of neutrality, while other Ministers are in favor of actively sympathizing with the Allies.

The Queen of England was enthusiastically received in Paris. Full and interesting descriptions are given elsewhere of her entry into the French capital, and the greeting that there awaited her.

Camden and Amboy Stock.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that Camden and Amboy Railroad Stock has declined in market value ten dollars a share since the late accident at Burlington, in consequence of apprehensions that the Company will be mulcted in heavy damages for the injury done to the sufferers on that melancholy occasion. Such a result would be naturally anticipated if the Road lay in any other State; but there is very little probability of a New-Jersey Jury ever giving a verdict against the Camden and Amboy Road. The verdict of the Burlington Coroner's Jury is conclusive on this head, and leaves no room for doubt as to what will be the result of a suit for damages, if any of the maimed passengers who escaped with their lives should be so ill-advised as to be at the trouble of bringing a suit against the Camden and Amboy Company. The fact of the stock having declined to 130 shows what the nature of the privileges is which this powerful corporation enjoys, and how richly they deserve to suffer for the horrible outrages of which they have been the immediate cause, and how well they could afford to pay, as far as money could pay, for the unspeakable injuries which they have inflicted upon others. As the New-Jersey Jurors have thrown the blame of the accident upon Dr. HEINEKEN, he would be the proper person to bring a suit against for damages. It is not probable that a Jury of twelve men could be polled in New-Jersey which would not contain at least one man in the interest of the Company. If there is any process by which a suit could be brought, in either this State or Pennsylvania, there will be no difficulty in recovering exemplary damages against the Company.

Abbott Lawrence's Bequest.

Among the munificent acts of a generous life, there is none, we believe, in that of ABBOTT LAWRENCE which will be remembered with more satisfaction by a greater number of people than one of his last bequests—a gift of *fifty thousand dollars* to Model Lodging-Houses for the poor. The gift speaks well for the enterprise and for the giver. That a practical, wise man, with long experience in the world, should look carefully around where best to bestow money he had himself earned, and should select this especial mode of charity, not as yet much known to the American public, for a princely legacy, shows something of the place it is beginning to take in the opinion of the enlightened. And that Mr. LAWRENCE, familiar with other classes of society, and accustomed undoubtedly to a different kind of public charity, should appreciate the wisdom of this, and its deep importance for the working class, is honorable to him. We hail the gift and add our tribute of respect to the generous-handed giver, because we hope it inaugurates a better time for the new and wise charities, or rather aids, which modern benevolence is extending to the laboring classes. We trust henceforth, when the rich and prosperous die, and would bequeath something which may bear useful fruit after them, that these new and wise methods, which are seeking to solve the great problems of social poverty and misery in our cities, may be remembered. Among them all we know of nothing which is so radical and natural as this enterprise of United Lodging-Houses. We never hesitated to give Socialism credit for what good there was in it, even when it claimed to contain the cure for all human evils; and now when its ruins, as a practical system, are scattered over every land where it has been tried, we can also admit that it embraced one grand principle—namely, that *Combination* may give to the poor advantages which they singly could never obtain. The Model Lodging-House is an attempt, not of Labor, but of Capital, to provide, by means of combination, homes for the poorer classes—such as, by themselves, they could not at all have enjoyed. Certain wealthy men unite and build a structure large enough to contain a great number of families. From the very fact o constructing on such a large scale, each particular dwelling is cheapened in cost. They can afford to rent it at lower rates. As the enterprise is to a degree one of benevolence, the gentlemen content themselves with fair profits; and the necessities of the laboring people are not played upon, as in the usual tenement-houses, to produce enormous returns. Ventilation, cleanliness, and a healthy atmosphere, are secured in these buildings, so that the ignorant, even if they would, cannot dispense with them. It is Wealth, not merely scattering its money among the poor, but applying in detail the wisdom which gave it its superiority, to elevating and improving them.

Christianity itself has shown no more fitting use for riches, than this providing homes and health and pure influences for the masses of men and women, whom unhappy fortune now crowds and packs in the dense, unhealthy, immoral lanes and streets of our great cities.

In addition, the poor are enabled to obtain many of their necessaries cheaper in such a house, for fuel and light and means of washing or cooking, can be supplied by a company of this kind, who purchase at wholesale, at a much lower rate than they can be got by individuals. With the building, may easily be connected apartments for moral and educational purposes, where the laborer may improve his mind of a Winter evening, or where his children may be withdrawn from the vicious influences of the streets to pleasant and useful objects. These things are not visions; we see them now in the English *lodging-houses,—reading rooms*, conversation rooms, workingmen's libraries, and infant schools, attached to the main institution.

And what is so truly generous and wise in philanthropy, as to seek to give the poor man *a home?* Do our readers know how the lowest laboring classes, in such a City as ours, live? What crowded rooms under ground, or over filthy alley ways, and back yard courts, they have! Ill ventilated and poorly lighted, or damp and cold; such as even neatness itself would despair of cleaning. We hear from our Missionaries, and occasionally have an opportunity of seeing, what is the laborer's home. It is an experience which is useful for us, and makes us return to the comfortable carpet and well-lighted grate with a grateful appreciation of what fortune has done for some classes, and a deep sense of what they owe to those who have not these things. We are almost ready to say, that in certain cases, all other reforms and beneficial agencies will depend on this of reforming the home. What, comparatively speaking, can a Church, or a Mission Society, or a Tract Association, or a Sabbath School, do for a family, whose neighbors are all debauchees; who can not, if they would, be clean; whose children never breathe pure air or pure influences; who only know home as a den of thieves or a haunt of drunkards! Now and then, some apocryphal Wild Maggie or Oliver Twist, or *Fleur de Marie*, may grow in such sinks of filth; but a calm view of human nature must confess that these products are very rare, and that the flowers and blossoms of such places are usually as rank and poisonous as the soil.

The *Home!* The Home! That is what a judicious reformer should seek to improve; and till we have men of the breadth of view and the princely liberality of the late Boston merchant, we shall never be able to apply any effectual cure to the poverty and misery of the City. But give us a good number of efficient lodging-houses, erected on scientific principles, soon to be imitated by private tenement houses, and the City will have struck one great blow, at least, against social pauperism.

English Opium Eaters.

More than forty years ago COLERIDGE gave an account of the seductions of Opium and the miserable slavery into which he plunged himself by its use. Some ten years subsequently DE QUINCEY informed us that the poisonous narcotic was in great favor with several of the leading men of the day—men of talent, eloquence and position; and that the number of working people who indulged in it was already numerous. As evidence of this, he states that at the period referred to (1822) he learned that the counters of a certain druggist in Manchester were on Saturday afternoons strewed with pills, of one, two, and three grains, in preparation for the known demand of the evening. "The immediate occasion of the practice," says he, "was the lowness of wages, which at that time would not allow them to indulge in ale or spirits." On an increase of wages and with the return of "good times," it was hoped the Opium practice would evanish like a ghost at cock crow; but in a country where the working classes are subject to so many restrictions, there are always thousands upon thousands upon whom the good times never dawn. This, coupled with the peculiar properties of the Poppy—its time-annihilating powers—its "portable ecstasies," as DE QUINCEY says—offer, even to the mind of a writer in *Blackwood*, a sorrowful palliation for the use of that which even comforts while it annihilates. While he cannot deny that "in one melancholy form at least the evils of Opium-eating are visible" in the manufacturing districts and among the poor in cities, he also says:

> "Those who understand best and feel most for the sorrows and pains of the poverty-stricken humbler classes of every pursuit, would feel no surprise on learning that the seductions (described by DE QUINCEY,) had led many of them into the habitual and intemperate use of opium. To live in pain and privation from day to day, to suffer from the agonies of old remembrances or the fears of future individual and family griefs, and to have a key to Paradise at hand! who can wonder that the key is used, or would exercise severity towards him who uses it? We must add to the health, and comfort, and peace of mind of the tempted, before we exchange compassion or forbearance for reproach."

This, to our mind, exhibits a very sickly benevolism, and a very wretched and unmanly commentary on the miserable remuneration of labor in England.

Although precise statistics are wanting in regard to the consumption of opium in localities, startling facts come to light which indicate sufficiently well the probable extent of its use, and the classes that chiefly use it: For instance, in September, 1853, at Baxworth, in Cambridgeshire, a child died of its effects, the mother having placed in the child's mouth a piece of crude opium to suck. The local press stated that "the mother and her family were all opium-eaters; and, though laboring people, spent four shillings a week on the drug."

In Lancashire it is a common practice for factory people to put their children to nurse, and it is equally common, says the same authority, for the nurses to dose the children with opium to put them to sleep or keep them quiet. In 1843, a clergyman, Rev. Mr. CLAY, stated to the Commission of Inquiry into the state of large towns, that upwards of sixteen hundred families in the town of Preston were in the habit of using "Godfrey's Cordial," or some equally injurious compound; and that, according to the report of one of the burial clubs of that locality, sixty-four per cent. die under five years of age. The conclusion was, that this mortality among children was connected with the use of the drug. The *Morning Chronicle* of January, 1850, reporting on the Labor and Poor of London, gave evidence of the use of opium among the latter, and describing the dreadful effects on children, said: "The child sinks into a low torpid state, wastes away to a skeleton, except the stomach, producing what is known as pot-belly. One woman said, 'The sleeping stuff made them that they were always dozing, and never cared for food. They pined away. Their heads got big, and they died.'"

These facts give room for terrible speculation; and the inhuman death visited on children in civilized England in our day is as appalling as the infanticide practiced in the most barbarous days, and among the most savage tribes of the Pacific Islands—against which English philanthropy raised its voice, and which English and American money and missionaries have almost banished from those countries. A Home Mission for the same purpose would not be beneath English enterprise and English benevolence.

That its consumption is on the increase, a glance at the table of English imports will at once prove. *Blackwood* states that in 1830 there was 41,000 pounds of opium imported, while in 1852 the import amounted to 114,000 pounds—showing an increase of more than two-and-a-half times in fifteen years. The tables in *Thom's Official Directory* for 1853 give the following figures:

	Opium Imported—lbs.	Consumed at Home.
1848	260,019	61,176
1849	105,734	44,263
1850	126,919	42,324
1851	106,113	50,368

Thus in three years preceding 1850, the home consumption averaged one-third of the imported amount. In 1850, the former is nearly one-half of the latter. It is worthy of notice that the largest consumption in the years given took place in 1848, when strikes were frequent in the manufacturing districts; when business was unsteady and often at a stand-still.

From these facts it would appear that opium eaters in England are of the corresponding class with those who seek a solace in the desolating drug in China, and that hard times and low wages are the greatest stimulants to its consumption.

Education—Church and State.

There seems to be a general and growing conviction, that the condition of our higher departments of Education is neither creditable to the State nor at all adequate to its necessities. Reflecting men come readily to the conclusion, that efficient and well-appointed institutions for the higher branches of instruction are essential not only to the general well-being of the State, but to the completeness and efficiency of our common schools. And this conviction is finding its way slowly but surely to the great body of the people.

It is generally assumed that our State stands among the foremost in the efficiency of its colleges, as well as in the perfection of its common school system; and a good many persons were doubtless surprised at certain statements made at the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, by Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, which show a very different state of things. He stated that according to the last census returns, New-York falls far behind not only New-England, but many of the Southern and Western States, in the amount of collegiate instruction enjoyed by her sons—that while Georgia had one student in college for every 800 white inhabitants, Tennessee and Kentucky one in 400, Ohio one in 550, and Pennsylvania one in 700, the State of New-York had but one in 1,200 and the City, including Brooklyn, *but one in four thousand*—unless the Free Academy be included, as it should be, among the Colleges; and even then the two cities would have but one in 1,500. This is, certainly, a very remarkable statement, and ought to impress on the public mind the importance of greater attention to this subject, and of some more adequate provision for the higher instruction of our youth. It was very forcibly urged by Mr. RUGGLES in the discussion referred to, that this City and Brooklyn, with their five hundred and fifty millions of taxable property, and the State with its one thousand three hundred millions, could no longer afford thus to be the darkest spot on the Educational map of the country.

We cannot help believing that the duty of the State to provide for the higher Departments of Education, just as thoroughly as for the lower, will gradually impress itself upon the public mind, and become generally acknowledged. We are aware that not only the duty, but the right, of the State to connect itself in any way with Education, is strenuously denied in some quarters. At the meeting of the Association already referred to, Prof. H. J. ANDERSON of this City—a scholar of ability, one of the Trustees of Columbia College, and a zealous adherent of the Roman Catholic Church—read an elaborate paper, of which the object was to show that the State had no right to make any provision for the higher branches of Education, or for instruction in physical science;—but that all teaching upon these subjects, and especially so far as it involves questions relating to the historical facts of the Creation, should be strictly subordinate to the authority of the Church. No one, of course, could be surprised at these opinions;—for they have always been held and advocated by Romanists, except where they happened to control the State, and where State authority was consequently identical with their own. Other members of the same Church, in this country, have carried the principle still further, and have denied the right of the State to maintain Common Schools, or to have any connection whatever with Public Education.

These views, however, have always been confined to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, and to the few outside of their communion who sympathize with their views on Church Supremacy. They are not likely to be shared by the great body of the people at large, or to make many converts from any quarter. Indeed, nothing could conduce more directly or powerfully to the creation of a correct sentiment upon this subject, than an attempt thus to transfer our higher institutions of learning directly to the supervision and control of the Church. It was not without reason, therefore, that Mr. RUGGLES expressed his satisfaction that Professor ANDERSON had thus distinctly brought this issue, between the Church and the State, face to face before the American people for adjudication.

A Voice from St. Helena.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of our marine friends for a copy of the St. Helena *Herald*, of late date, for the week ending July 12, 1855. The St. Helena *Herald* is about the size of a child's pocket handkerchief; but, considering the size of the Island where it is published, it is as large as could be expected. Among the local news we find an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July by the American residents; and among the advertisements is one offering for sale "NAPOLEON'S Tomb," and the vale which contains it. Another advertisement offers for sale "300 acres of well-cleared freehold ground in a far-off but happy land of sparkling innocence;" this happy spot is West Canada. From the leading article it appears that the St. Helenians are or rather were, about July, on the verge of starvation, and it is not strange that West Canada should appear to them a happy and sparkling country. The Editor says:

> "We have recently been greatly tried by scarcity of the necessaries of life. About two years ago, flour was scarcely to be had; afterwards rice became exceedingly scarce; then the stock of sugar began to get low, and now flour is perhaps scarcer than it ever has been before. The price has risen so enormously in consequence of the scarcity, that it would be useless to try to make flour into bread; we are informed that six pounds have been offered for a barrel of flour within the last few days. But this is not all; the stock of other articles is becoming somewhat deficient; beef, pork, candles and split peas are said to be scarce. Rice, too, it is hinted, is becoming a scarce article; thus we lie on the brink of starvation, and are periodically in the same condition."

The St. Helenians are greatly to be commiserated, and we don't wonder at the tomb of NAPOLEON being put into the market to exchange for rice, split peas or candles.

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—"Adrienne Lecouvreur," a drama of love and jealousy, by Messrs. SCRIBE and LEGOUVE, was produced here last night, and attracted the best house of the season. The audience was well distributed, and filled amphitheatre, boxes and gallery. A succession of such houses will leave Mdlle. RACHEL but little cause to repent her trip across the Atlantic.

"Adrienne Lecouvreur" possesses the advantage of being well-known to an American audience. It has been played repeatedly in New-York, and is a common "starring" piece in the Provinces. Mrs. MOWATT and Miss DAVENPORT have sustained the principal *rôle* in New-York with success, but the adaptations used by these ladies vary in some delicate respects from the original. A brief reference to the story will be sufficient. *Adrienne* is an actress of fame; beautiful, talented and generous. She is unfortunate enough to be wooed by *Maurice, Count de Saxe*, without knowing his rank, for he represents himself to be an humble soldier of fortune. *Adrienne's* passion for *Maurice* is lofty and enduring. So also, as the sequel proves, is *Maurice's* for the fair actress. But, as the proverb says, it is best to be off with the old love before you are on with the new. One of the *Count's* old flames, the *Princess de Bouillon*, (who, in accordance with French rules of intrigue, is a married woman,) keeps a watchful eye on him, and discovers ere long his *penchant* for the beautiful *Adrienne*. In the third act, *Adrienne* learns who her lover really is, and perceives also that she has a bitter enemy and rival in the jealous Princess. From this period of the play to the end her position is one of extreme wretchedness, elevated and sustained only by natural magnanimity and pure devotion to the object of her affections. What has she to expect from a man of his rank, and in opposition to the intrigues of a wily and influential Princess? An opportunity occurs for practically displaying her unselfish love. *Maurice* is in danger of arrest for debt. She sells her jewels to relieve him. *Maurice* is touched by her devotion, and in the last act offers her his hand like a good fellow. But it is too late. So much happiness after such deep despair is more than she can bear, and she dies, not without suspicions of having been poisoned by the jealous Princess.

The drama is a very long one, and takes four hours in representation. The cast last night was admirable, displaying to great advantage the best points of the troupe. It was as follows:

Maurice, Compte De Saxe	Mr. RANDOUX
Michonnet	M. CHERY, AINE
Le Prince De Bouillon	M. LATOUCHE
L'Abbé De Chazeuil	M. DIEUDONNE
Quinault	M. BELLAVAULT
Poisson	M. L. BEAUVALLET
Un Laquais	M. CHERY, JEUNE
La Princesse Bouillon	Mlle. SARAH FELIX
La Duchesse d'Aumont	Mlle. LIA FELIX
La Baronne	Mlle. BRIARD
La Marquise	Mlle. DUBREY
Mlle. Jouvenot	Mlle. DINAH FELIX
Mlle. Dangeville	Mme. LATOUCHE
Adrienne	Mlle. RACHEL

M'lle RACHEL lacks the proper scope for her great tragic powers in this character. Of course what she does is done in the most perfect way, and with an easy grace very charming to behold. But after the play is over we are apt to ask ourselves, is this so very much better than what we have been accustomed to? Is it so transcendently great? And we find the reason for a negative in the play itself. *Adrienne* is not a tragic character, and does not appeal to the wild passions of the heart. It is purely feminine and loving, with a catastrophe not at all out of the way. Meekness, however lovable in life, is a little tiresome on the stage, particularly when we are waiting for impetuous bursts of wild passion, and all those other strong situations which, somehow or other, are irrevocably associated with the fair *tragedienne's* fame. We are disposed to think that many persons who went to see RACHEL last night, for the first time, were disappointed. But the judicious could not be otherwise than satisfied.

From the opening scene in the Green-room to the final one where the unhappy *Adrienne* dies in the arms of her lover, Mdlle. RACHEL furnished us with a beautiful and faithful picture of a kind loving loyal heart. It was so well preserved and sustained that it is not easy to refer to occasional excerptive excellencies. The items which produced the most applause were the scene in the Green-room, where *Adrienne* is studying her parts; the scene with the *Princess* in which occurs a very sharp passage of arms between the two ladies, terminated by *Adrienne*, who quotes an exceedingly unpalatable morsel from "Phèdre," and finally the death scene, preceded by the ravings of the unhappy girl. Nothing could be more pathetic than her recognition of her lover—nothing more intense than the agonies which precede her dissolution.

One of the best characters in the play is that of the stage manager, *Michonnet*. It was excellently played—indeed, the cast was, as we have before remarked, admirable. The costumes, also, were appropriate and rich.

There will be no performance to-night.

Mlle. Parodi's Concert.

This entertainment, announced for to-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, is postponed in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mdme. STRAKOSCH. It will come off this day week.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 8.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—Number fifteen.
INTERESTING LETTER ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.
NEWPORT CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
A SIMPLE STORY.
THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH—Particulars of the loss of the Submarine Cable.
THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE—Full particulars, with the Verdict of the Jury.
THE ELLEN JEWETT TRAGEDY—Reminiscences of the Murder.
NEWS FROM MEXICO—Account of SANTA ANA'S Flight and Abdication.
INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM KANSAS.
A LONG CHAPTER OF MURDERS AND CRIMES.
THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FEVER DISTRICTS.
EXPOSITION OF THE NEW SECRET SOCIETY.
NEWS FROM THE PLAINS AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER.
LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.
FULL AND INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL AND HARVEST REPORTS.
LATEST NEWS BY THE MAILS.
RACHEL'S FIRST NIGHT ON THE NEW-YORK STAGE.
EDITORIALS—The Burlington Disaster—The Soft Shell Convention—The case of Passmore Williamson—The Kansas Legislature at Dinner—The Tables Turned—Food Growing Cheaper—Our Charities—Rachel's Prospects—The Republicans of Pennsylvania—The Administration has found a Friend.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for	$1.
10 copies for	$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for	$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS GIVEN BY JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED. NO SWELLED HEADS OR SWELLED LEGS, OR TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS, OR MERCURIAL DISEASES, OR POISONED CONSTITUTIONS, CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE. ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA, FOR WHICH ATMOSPHERIC POISON IT IS A PERFECT ANTIDOTE, PRONOUNCED SO BY SCIENCE, PROVED SO BY EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 129 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., will initiate his beautiful style of Fall Hats this day; and although not claiming to surpass every other manufacturer, warrants them to be light, elegant, durable, and what is equally essential, economical. J. W. KELLOGG.

INHALATION FOR CONSUMPTION ONLY PROPER IN CERTAIN STAGES AND CASES.—Quackery has already been the cause of too much suffering. CHRONIC DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, &c. Dr. A. S. HEATH, No. 100 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends, patrons and the public, that he purposes hereafter to devote his entire professional attention to the treatment of all chronic affections, nervous diseases and especially all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, and genito-urinary organs; also the other specialities to which he has devoted so many years. [illegible]

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5, 1855. [illegible] J. T. THOMAS. [illegible] No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

DREADFULLY DEAR AND DREADFULLY DESTRUCTIVE.—[illegible] KNOX [illegible] 533 Broadway [illegible]

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.—ONE THOUSAND STITCHES A MINUTE!!—[illegible] SINGER'S. [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, [illegible] DEVLIN & JESSUP, [illegible] John-st. corner of Nassau.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—FIFTH-av., corner of 39th-st., Murray Hill, New-York, now open for the reception of pupils, daily, (Sundays excepted.) Hours for ladies, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. Hours for gentlemen, from 6 to 8 A. M., and 2 to 9 P. M. The Evening Parties commence on the 10th inst. Horses for the road or parade, to let. Parties keeping horses at this establishment have the privilege of exercising them in the school.

STEAMER ATLANTIC ARRIVED WITH SPLENDID Parisian medallion, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, with mats to match, for HIRAM ANDERSON'S great Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery. [illegible]

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY, wishing their supply for the coming season, can find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiter Boots [illegible] J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st. [illegible]

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, [illegible] ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—AS WE ARE about to open a new store at No. 366 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., [illegible] YOUNG & JAYNE, 364 Pearl-st.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS PER PAIR.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open TO-DAY one case of Ladies' French Kid Gloves, slightly spotted, at 4s. per pair. [illegible]

COLT & WHITTELSEY, NO. 381 BROADWAY, corner of White-st., are now opening an assortment of Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., [illegible]

SILKS—SILKS FROM AUCTION.—SEVERAL large lots of new and elegant styles of Dress Silks will be offered TO-DAY at great bargains. [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] BENNARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY.—Just received a large lot of [illegible] Cloth Dress Coats, [illegible]

BEEBE & CO., NO. 156 BROADWAY.—FALL FASHIONS for gentlemen's hats and caps. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

HORSEMANSHIP.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FURS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SCALES AND SAFES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HOTELS.

From the *News* of the 18th:

The weather, since the latter of May, has been very warm, and, with but few exceptions, very sunny, baking the air and ground dry and hot, and the streams very low, thus causing the loss of much of the small portion of grain and vegetables left by the grasshoppers.

From the *News* of the 25th:

Mr. Edward Eoan arrived from Sacramento on the 21st inst. He left that place on the 4th, and brought a large file of papers of later California and Eastern dates than any received by mail, for which we are much obliged. Mr. Egan saw Elder G. Hyde, Marshal J. L. Heywood, and Judge Shilling, at Sacramento, all well.

Arrived from their missions in Hindostan, the Sandwich Islands, and in California, on the 18th inst., Elders Chauncy W. West and Benjamin F. Allred, and on the 21st, Elders Wm. McBride, Henry W. Bigler, Nathan Tanner and William Farrar.

The brethren feel well in again enjoying the society of their families and the Saints, after the self-denial, privations and hardships of their arduous missions.

Las Vegas.—By letter from Elder Wm. Bringhurst to Elder Joseph Cain, dated July 10, the health of the camp was generally good, and the weather very warm. We extract: "The crops look remarkably well; we think that we can see the corn grow, at any rate it does grow 14 inches in 24 hours."

Fort Supply.—Sr. Lewis Robinson reports that the crops at the Fort looked finely when he left there on the 16th inst., and as yet the grasshoppers had done no damage in the field. The brethren were all well and in good spirits.

Accidentally Drowned.—On the 14th of July, while bathing in the pond near Elder Jas. Burnett's house, in Bishop Wm. Kay's Ward, Brother Frederick Robbins, aged 25 years 3 months and 9 days. He was the son of Edmund and Elizabeth Robbins, and late from Cheltenham, England.

From the *News*, of 1st August:

Animals.—From Elder George A. Smith's account of his trip to Utah, we should judge that some individuals in that region are singularly negligent in taking proper care of their stock. This is more to be wondered at, since the grasshoppers and drouth have already so severely curtailed our prospects for plenty of food, for it would be presumed that ... if no higher principle, would induce every one unitedly to keep their animals where they would do well, and at the same time be careful to see that they did no damage to the crops, as what little surplus can possibly be saved in one settlement will be needed to make up a deficiency in another. Who will be so reckless and improvident as not to keep his animals out of mischief?

Elk Mountains.—By letter from Elder O. B. Huntington, clerk of the company, to the Church Historian, dated July 17, we learn that the persons appointed to make a settlement in that region left Manti, May 21, and arrived at the point they have chosen for a location, on the left bank of Grand River, June 15. There are 41 men in this company, under the Presidency of Elder Alfred N. Billings. They have located in a valley some ten miles long by two and a half wide, with the Elk Mountains thirty miles distant in an East-South-east direction. Elk Mountain and Pack-saddle creeks unite near the centre of the valley and empty into Grand River, where it enters a kanyon in the mountains South of the settlement; the river runs through the Northwest end of the valley, and is ruggedly kanyoned at its entrance and exit. They have built a strong corral 120 feet by 64, and a stone fort 64 feet square.

The corn raised by the Indians was in tassel, and their vines were in blossom.

Arrapene and Ammon with their bands arrived there on the 11th of July, on their way to trade with the Navajos.

Some of the corn planted by the brethren was knee high, and their vines were growing finely. All were in the enjoyment of good health and excellent feelings. We have been told that Brother Stephen Moore and seven others, are now on a short visit, and intend to start back on or about the 6th of August, affording an opportunity for sending letters.

Arrival.—The Surveyor-General for Utah, David H. Burr, arrived in this city on the 27th ult. He left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d of June, and camped with Capts. Magruff's and Miller's companies on the Blue, forty-five miles beyond Fort Kearney, all well. Mr. Burr reports having seen but few Indians on the route, and had no trouble with them.

The Temple.—The massive foundation of this building was finished July 23d, and the workmen are progressing rapidly with the stone wall of the basement story.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From the Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

House of Representatives,
Shawnee Mission, K.T., Aug. 27.

BALLOT OR VIVA VOCE.

The Council amendment to the Election bill—insisting on ballot instead of viva voce—was taken up. Dr. Stringfellow moved the House adhere to its own amendment, voting by viva voce. He called the ballot "a system desired only for the timid and corrupt." He disclaimed that any fraud had been practised at elections in Kansas, and to prevent it in future he was in favor of viva voce. He said viva voce was necessary for the protection of the Pro-Slavery party.

Mr. Matthias supported the "Doctor." He opened his remarks by alluding to a paragraph in a letter of the *Republican's* correspondent, in which he stated he was unjustly and malignantly misrepresented. The correspondent, he said, attempted to ridicule some of his remarks. He thought that that person was hardly qualified for a critic, because, as every member knew, he had never yet published a letter which did not contain gross grammatical errors. As to the question under discussion, he thought it of great importance at the present stage of territorial history, to ascertain the real opinions of settlers, so that if the Pro-Slavery party was defeated, it might understand how and by whom.

Dr. Tebbs and Mr. Anderson spoke on the same side. Judge Blair and Mr. Watterson in favor of ballot.

Ayes and Noes called—For viva voce, 12; for ballot, 10.

BANKS OR NO BANKS.

The Leavenworth Bank bill was then taken up.

Mr. Weddle moved as an amendment: "Amend section 6 by inserting, that in $150,000 should not be paid within twelve months of the passage of the bill, that all subscriptions paid in shall be refunded to the subscribers paying them in."

[illegible]

... by way of amendment: "No person shall become, or continue to be, a Stockholder in the Bank created by this act, who is either directly or indirectly a Stockholder in any other Bank incorporated by the present Legislature: except such person to whom such Stock may have been *bona fide* mortgaged, by way of security for debts contracted and due, or who may have purchased such Stock at sales upon judgment for debt."

Dr. Stringfellow argued against and ridiculed the amendment, and Mr. McGee defended it.

Dr. Stringfellow called for the previous question and carried it. This call was intended to gag several anti-bank members, who desired to offer amendments and to speak. It didn't choke the Speaker, though, for Mr. Weddle, when his name was called, arose and made an able argument. It was decidedly the most masterly effort of the session. It was incomparably superior to any speech delivered at this session.

Mr. Whitlock charged Mr. Weddle with having borrowed his speech.

The House adjourned.

The following officers have been recommended to the Governor by a caucus of the members south of Can River:

For Major General, A. M. Coffey. For Adj. General, H. T. Striker. For First Brig. General, Wm. Barbee. For Second Brig. General, Heiskell. For Colonels, N. A. Williams, W. C. Yeager, Johnson and Stillman. For Inspector General, Cramer. For Auditor, O. H. Browne.

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday...... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Thursday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still quiet, but firm.

COFFEE—Rio is not so active, but it is stiffly held. 2,800 bags have been disposed of since our last at 11c. ... ₩ lb. Other kinds remain as previously reported.

COTTON—No important change has occurred in this line. Operators have not done much, in the absence of the steamer's mails. Prices are only nominally supported.

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.			New-Orleans
	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in fair request for home use, export, and on speculation,—but, while more firmness is apparent in the market for good ordinary grades,—the medium and finer qualities are depressed. The day's transactions consist of 6,600 bbls. within our revised range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian ... and a shade cheaper. ... The day's movements add up 1,700 bbls. Inferior to extra, at $7 50@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, though obtainable, at $5 50@$7 25 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal ...

... fine, at $4 75@$4 80 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active at former rates. The supply is increasing, but prices, it is very inferior. This circumstance restricts operations. The day's sales comprise 12,000 bushels ... at $1 ... for white; and $1 65@$1 70 for red, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and ... at $1 1? ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are more abundant, and can now be had at 41c.@47c. ₩ bushel. Corn is arriving pretty freely, but being in good request, desirable parcels, which are the rarest, command rather higher prices. The day's sales reach 63,000 bushels Western mixed at 84½c.@87½c. for inferior to choice, ₩ bushel.

HAY—is plenty and cheaper; 600 bales were procured to-day at 75c.@87½c., closing with few buyers above 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling slowly, at 10c.@20c. for New, and 12c.@15c. for old, ₩ lb. There is not much offering, but the prospects of early Fall receipts of New is good, and, if realized, an ample stock will soon be available to our market.

IRON—Continues in moderate request, at very firm rates. 250 tons Scotch Pig brought $37, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Can be purchased easily, at $1 37½ ₩ thousand, though the supply is not very large.

LEAD—is not so active, the reduced stock and exhausted claims of owners impeding business.

LIME—Rockland is taken in lots, as wanted, at unchanged figures. There is not much here.

MOLASSES—Is still sparingly offered, and is quiet though steady. Sales have been made of New-Orleans, in lots, at 37c., and Sugar House Syrup at 41c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still less abundant, and is needed at $3 25, but is generally held at $3 30 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is salable and firm at 45c.@45½c. ₩ gallon. Tar is unchanged. We heard that 600 bbls. Common Rosin were purchased at $1 57½@$1 65, afloat and delivered, ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive, are in steady request at full quotations. Linseed is dull and heavy at 91c.@92c. for large, and 93c.@94c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and rather languid. The day's sales do not exceed 950 bbls., at $22@$22 ... for New Mess, and $20 for New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are rare and needed. Sales transpired today of 40,000 lbs. smoked Hams and 25,000 lbs. do. Sides at 12c. ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged. The day's sales include 300 bbls. and tierces fair to prime, at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Beef appears about the same; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 50 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand within a range of from $23@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid, at from $15@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8½c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Remains inactive and languid, as before quoted.

SOAP—We heard that 250 boxes Castile brought 10½c.@11c., cash, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are doing better—being in reduced supply and good demand. The day's sales include 1,280 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at old rates.

TEAS—This forenoon's sale passed off more satisfactorily than the one we previously noticed—nearly all that was offered, to-day, having found buyers at rather firmer rates for Green, and very full prices for Black Teas. We subjoin a report of the sale:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Per ships *Vancouver*, *Contest*, &c. Terms—6 mos.

Hyson—24 chests at 85c.; 17 do. 52½c.; 40 half do. 43½c.; 25 do. 42c.; 281 do. 40c.; 33 do. 24½c.

Young Hyson—55 half chests at 75½c.; 50 do. 57½c.; 6 do. 56c.; 178 do. 55c.; 50 do. 44c.; 108 do. 43c.; 174 do. 42½c.; 176 do. 39c.; 50 do. 37½c.; 33 do. 30½c.; 49 do. 36c.; 42 do. 35½c.; 33 do. 35c.; 25 do. 34½c.; 380 do. 34c.; 108 do. 33c.; 32 do. 32½c.; 96 do. 30½c.; 160 30c.; 86 do. 26c.; 70 boxes do. 43½c.

Gunpowder—8 half chests at 129c.; 19 do. 47½c.; 33 do. 51½c.; 65 do. 37c.; 16 do. 35½c.; 34 do. 33½c.; 11 do. 33c.

Imperial—7 half chests at 104c.; 24 do. 62c.; 10 do. 61c.; 29 do. 60c.; 11 do. 58c.; 12 do. 50½c.; 10 do. 47½c.; 11 do. 35c.; 18 do. 30½c.; 10 do. 28½c.; 8 do. 28c.

Hyson Twankay—44 chests at 44c.; 57 half do. 25c.

Hyson Skin—40 chests at 24½c.; 33 do. 21c.; 46 do. 20½c.; 68 half do. 40c.; 28 do. 25c.; 20 do. 22c.

Souchong—90 chests at 44c.; 130 do. 22½c.; 50 half do. 23½c.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected to-day, within a range of from 42c.@43c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not very active, but the full rates mentioned in our last were well supported, and at these the engagements, especially for Liverpool and London, were to a moderate extent.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—That desirable three-story brown stone front house and lot, No. 79 East 15th-st., the residence of the late Dr. Bliss. The lot is 25 feet front by half the block in depth; the house is three rooms deep, and complete in all respects, with the modern improvements. Most of the furniture, which is new, would be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to GEO. P. FITCH, Executor, No. 26 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP—A neat two story and basement house, nice garden, grape vines, &c., court yard, large lot, nine rooms, filled in with brick; fifteen minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Price, $3 650—terms easy. Apply to G. W. BROWN, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses on 15th-st., near 2d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 180 10th-st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story, basement house No. 133 Clinton-place. It contains all the modern improvements besides mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Inquire of C. A. ROBERT, No. 35 Liberty-st., up stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Southeast corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, brown stone front, four stories with all the modern improvements. House 23·7x60, lot 100 feet deep.
E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 3 New-st.

FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—On the north side of 125th st., Harlem, between the 6th and 7th avs. They are 20 feet front by 42 deep—lots 100. Are built and finished throughout in the best manner, with modern improvements. Court yards 15 feet deep in front, and a vacant lot adjoining each house for pleasure grounds. The whole will be sold at moderate prices, and on very favorable terms. Apply to WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. 66 William st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—HOPEWELL COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S COAL LAND.—4,000 acres of the above valuable Semi Anthracite Coal and Iron Lands, known as the "Broad Top Mountain" in the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, all of which is underlaid by the various veins of Coal that are found in the mountain. For the character and quality of this Coal we refer to the Geological Report and the accompanying letters in our possession. The "Broad Top Coal Field" is represented as one of the most valuable mineral regions in the State of Pennsylvania, for, independent of the advantages it possesses in the immense deposits of Iron Ore of various qualities which abound in this region, (as will be seen by the Report of the State Geologist, Henry D. Rogers, made in 1838, as well as the reports of ...) ... For further ... and view of Charter, Maps, Reports, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to M. Snowden, No. 128 Fulton-st.; Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office.
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat, about 150 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 30 miles from Brooklyn near Babylon, L. I.; a very healthy location, having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two story frame dwelling, 40x32 feet, wing attached, 20x30 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, utensils, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address R. R. BREWER, Babylon, L. I.

TWO DESIRABLE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly located and within three minutes walk of the railroad depot. They are three rooms deep, and built in the most substantial manner. Contain twelve rooms each, and are replete with all the modern improvements. Furnished with ranges, gas, water, (hot and cold,) bath rooms, &c. Price $5,500 each. If desired a large part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply, in Newark, to M. R. DENNIS, No. 248 Broad-st; or to A. L. DENNIS & CO., No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.

IOWA LANDS—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.
ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 15, 1855.

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Io.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—10,000 acres of choice timber, prairie and ... located in Jasper County, near the New-Albany and Salem Railroad, for ... Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR SALE—On THURSDAY, Sept. 6—At Bray's Point, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing at Keyport. Eight acres of land, with a good house, barn and stable, with a splendid well of water and fine bathing, together with a fine selection of various fruit and shade trees. This property will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of JAMES LYON, No. 331 ...

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—50 of the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon; three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the two upper stories, the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading rooms, also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 9 A. M.

$10 ONLY FOR A FARM OR TWO SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS.—This opportunity ought to be improved by every person who wishes to have a healthy country residence for himself and family; 700 building lots and 50 farms will be divided among 400 subscribers on the 10th September 1855; each subscriber will receive a deed for 2 building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm from 2 to 20 acres, and all for $10, payable in installments. The lots are in the village of Lincoln, near Lake ... Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps can be had free.

FOR SALE. One of the best established and paying omnibus or stage lines in the City, with about 130 horses, 20 stages, sleighs &c., and all necessary equipments, in complete order. Profits on this line from $25 to $40 per day, offering a good opportunity for an individual or company acquainted with the business for a profitable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—Half a mile from the depot, of 25 acres, admirably calculated for a market gardener or for the cultivation of fruit. The buildings are new, and in good order. Apply to
F. C. BULKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.
N. B.—Half the purchase money can remain on the property at 6 per cent.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One splendid pair of very closely matched black long tail mares, 15½ hands high, of great endurance. Can trot together a mile inside of four minutes; perfectly sound and kind; six years old. Any one in want of really a good pair of horses, would do well to call and examine them. They can be seen by calling on Mr. C. V. HOAGLAND, at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, L. I., or address Box No. 1,080 Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—Or medium sized farm, with good buildings, within 25 miles of New-York, for which a first-class, unencumbered house in Jersey City will be exchanged. House worth $10,000. Also wanted, a farm of from 50 to 100 acres; value to be chiefly in the land—buildings may be ordinary. The vicinity of Shrewsbury, N. J. preferred. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO. Auctioneers, No 196 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—To lease for a term of years, a substantial three-story brick house, with high basement and sub-cellar, Croton, gas, &c., &c., from 20th to 30th sts., and between 4th and 8th aves. Rent not to exceed $700. No children. Tenant unexceptionable. Apply for four days at No. 234 West-st., up stairs.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—A small English basement house, with modern improvements, situated between 10th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Possession required immediately. Address Box No 3,080, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized modern-built house, handsomely furnished, for six or twelve months by a gentleman and lady without children, situated between the 6th and 9th avs. and between 15th and 30th sts. Address R. A., Box No. 1,357, Post-Office.

SMALL PARLOR ORGAN WANTED.—Address Box No. 110½, Windsor Locks, Conn., stating price, with dimensions and a description of the instrument.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET TO BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS.—The large commodious house, No. 22 Christopher-st., corner of Bleecker, has accommodations for fifty boarders, and has all the new improvements, gas, Croton water, hot and cold baths &c., with part of the furniture for sale. For terms, apply at No. 99 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG. A high brown stone basement two-story brick house, upright attic very pleasantly and genteelly located, within five minutes' of the ferries. Inquire at No. 223 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—An English basement house, No. 204 West 20th-st.; one 7th-av., near 14th st., with all modern improvements. Apply to S. W. CROUP, No. 1,110 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c.—A handsomely furnished house, delightfully located for Winter use, with more than the ordinary conveniences, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 16 Park row.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 122 Walker-st.

TWO NEW THREE AND A HALF STORY HOUSES TO LET—With sub-cellars eighteen by forty, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 111 and 1??, 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Possession immediately. Apply to M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey building.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 22d st., near 6th av. 3 story, 12 rooms besides bath and pantries, 3 rooms deep first floor, and basement; furniture nearly new. Possession immediately; rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 62 South-st., at 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 278 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts. to a good tenant, at the rate of $1,000 per year. Can be seen by calling. Apply to JAS. BARLOW, real office, No. 16 Exchange-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

COTTAGE AND FULL LOT FOR SALE—In Hackett-st, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. This is a most desirable house and location. The house is well built and has all the modern improvements, viz: furnace range, hot and cold water throughout the house, bath, gas throughout, including chandeliers, &c.; yard well stocked with shrubbery, fruit, &c. This property will be sold very low and on very liberal terms by the owner, who has occupied it for several years, but who is now breaking up housekeeping. Apply for terms and permission to view the house, to J. M. BEACH & CO., No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A neat brick cottage on two full lots of ground near Division av., at the terminus of the Myrtle av. cars. A new convenient stable in the rear, a grape arbor in the garden. House in perfect order and newly painted. Will be rented extremely low to a good tenant, for the balance of the year or longer. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage house up town, near 8th av., in a good neighborhood. House two stories and basement, painted walls, stoop in front and rear, fluted pillars in front, a large grape vine in the yard. Rent $300. Possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & WADELL, No. 444 8th av.

BROADWAY BOWLING, BILLIARDS, SHOOTING.—Two spacious rooms to let at No. 535, opposite the Collamore Hotel and adjoining the Prescott House. The location is, perhaps, the best in New-York.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. Apply to W. C. KERN, No. 97 6th av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome ... stores, Nos. ... and ... Cliff-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORE TO LET FOR A LIGHT BUSINESS.—A splendid store on 2d floor No 161 Broadway, near Courtlandt-st. Also, five neat and convenient offices in the same building. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to P. C. ACKERMAN, No 161 Broadway.

SECOND-STORY STORE and large basement, on Broadway, to let. S. T. GORDON, No 297 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 215 Pearl-st.
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 165 Cliff-st.

LOTS IN 28TH-ST. TO LET OR LEASE—Three lots with sheds, between 1st av. and East River. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 74 Beaver-st.

PEW IN TRINITY CHAPEL TO LET—25th-st. Apply at No. 226 Pearl st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both *inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of* the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the crose, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applications will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading sawn on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FREEMAN, Agent.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With government brand and weight upon each bag, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 41 4th st., on Washington square (entrance No. 23 Macdougal-st.). CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, open in their school on MONDAY, the 10th of September. The Junior, Middle, and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building ... The Principals are ... Professors in all the branches required for Academic or Collegiate ... Personal interviews with the Principals, and catalogues containing the names of pupils, plans of instruction, regulations, &c., may be had at the rooms of the Institute. Catalogues may also be obtained at APPLETON'S Bookstore, Broadway; also at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of its present patrons are appended as appropriate references:

Rev. Isaac D. Smith, D. D.,	A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	
Rev. Charles G. Darling,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,	
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	A. S. Ball, M. D.,	
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Wm. Power, M. D.,	
Hon. Prosper M. Wetmore,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,	
E. Vanderpool, M. D.	Phi Fo Millspaugh, Esq.,	
Louis E. Hargous,	M. H. Duckworth,	E. M. Carrington,
Adam Smith,	Wm. C. Dougherty,	Benj. D. K. Craig,
Josiah W. Baker,	H. B. Duckworth,	James Devereux,
David Hogie,	Allan Hay,	John M. Davies,
Trend'll Ketcham,	Wm. D. Salsbury,	Joseph Evans,
John N. Genin,	Baron Sanger,	R. F. French,
John J. Townsend,	H. A. Richardson,	Luther N. Fuller,
Fred. L. Talcott,	Martin H. Ross,	F. P. Fessell,
John H. Abeel,	Wm. B. McKim,	Meyer Gans,
Aug. E. Thenet,	Justus R. Earle,	Jacob Goldsmith,
Robert McJimsey,	Geo. W. Bianchi,	Ira C. Goodell,
Courtlandt Palmer,	Richard Butler,	John L. Gratacap,
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Charles Lawther,	Jas. M. Benedict,	Henry Heckner,
Mark J. King,	Jno. E. Earle,	J. B. Hillyer,
R. D. Harder,	A. G. Waterbury,	Andrew Hoagland,
Henry R. Hart,	Joseph Powers,	S. Jacobs,
F. P. Sage,	Capt. K. Couillard,	W. Johnson,
Benj. D. Brush,	M. C. Brooks,	W. E. Kidd,
Caleb Brush,	John Bennett,	Hiram B. Lamport,
Malancthon Burr,	H. M. Valentine,	Joseph C. Lucas,
Wm. E. Moller,	R. F. French,	John W. Lewis,
John Levy,	Wm. A. Cummings,	Theron Losee,
James Wiggins,	Samuel B. Pond,	Fred. McCready,
Geo. F. Warner,	Matthias Clark,	Seneca Mc? ?,
R. W. Bissell,	David Belden,	Word. L. Marsh,
G. Hessenberg,	C. P. Cooper,	Wm. F. Moller,
Adolphus Corn,	Ezra Wheeler,	Zenas Newell,
Nathaniel Currier,	Samuel Winant,	Charles Olmsted,
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E. W. Coleman,		A. M. Sackett,
Thos. J. Coleman,	Mrs. Edw. Wight,	W. H. Sackett,
George Mimi,	Thomas Allcock,	James S. Sturges,
Chas. Partridge,	Benj. Babcock,	Peter J. Stryker,
Randolph Lowerre,	Eben Beadleston,	W. F. Vanwagner,
Jeremiah Lambert,	William Black,	Wm. W. Winton,
Benj. H. Little,	Charles Bivin,	Jno. B. Walsh,
J. S. Groesbeck,	John Bryan,	Adam Wright.
Nelson Duckworth,	Henry Butler,	

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th st.
Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes and lessons will commence for the season at the New-York Academy on SATURDAY, Oct. 6; at the Brooklyn Academy on MONDAY, Oct. 8. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a dancing academy in Brooklyn, on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn. The Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving both young boys and ... The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time. There are now several vacancies.

N. B. Pupils are invited to begin their studies on the first Monday of September. All volunteers will be informally instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:
ISAAC FERRIS, President.
R. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Geo. M. Clearman,
Thompson Price,	A. B. Holmes,	John Gray,
James E. Holmes,	Thos. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
James Horn,	Eben. Cauldwell,	Samuel Millbank.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A. ROY, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to No. 15 Stuyvesant st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M.

References—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 43 Broadway; THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 10 Broadway; HAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq., No. 24 11th-st.; JOSEPH DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Franklin-st.; JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Esq., New-York Hotel; DANIEL PARISH, Esq., corner of 15th st. and 5th-av.; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE AT WARWICK, Orange County, New-York. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on Monday, Sep. 3, 1855. A. H. DUNNING, A. M., Principal; Miss C. E. BACKUS, Preceptress; Miss F. M. HASTINGS, Music Teacher. Board and tuition in the English branches $26 per term of eleven weeks; $100 per year. Circulars will be sent on application to the Secretary.
J. B. WHEELER, President.
W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York, will reopen TUESDAY, September 11, 1855. Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF. English studies of the senior and junior classes, under the exclusive charge of the Rector. Number in a class limited to ten. Circulars at Lockwood's and Stanford's, No. 637 Broadway. References, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., L. M. HOFFMAN, CHARLES BOOME, N. P. BAILEY, SAMUEL DAVIS.

MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 14 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. The first quarter begins September 10. Circulars can be obtained from the janitor of the University and at the bookstores of LOCKWOOD & SON, FRANCIS, CROWEN & RAYNOR.
GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—No. 110 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Opens MONDAY, Sept 10. French and music are the principal objects of study. Private classes for German, French, Painting, Piano and Singing. *Soirée Musicale Classique* every month. Principal, Madame VANDERWEYDE, Graduate Teacher from France.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 31 9th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Drs. RICHARDS & SENDAU will open a Classical and Mercantile Seminary, for Boarding and Day Pupils, to be conducted on the German Plan, at No. 35? 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 10th of Sept. Circulars obtained at the Institute, and STAINGER & TOWNSEND'S, No. 223 Broadway.

A LADY LONG ENGAGED IN TUITION—Wishes to fill up some vacancies in a daily three hours' class, in a central part of the City. It is desirable that the pupils be from twelve to fourteen years of age. Apply personally or by letter, at No. 43 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COLLEGE GREEN FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—A first-class boarding school for boys. Number limited to twelve. Circulars may be had of E. M. JEROME, Esq., No. 179 Broadway, of Alderman W. C. ELY, corner of Broadway and 8th av., or of L. GALLUP, Principal, No. 5 College-place, Hartford, Conn.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 228 4th st. Washington square. The fall term will commence on TUESDAY, 11th September. There is one vacancy in the Senior Department, and several in the Introductory.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 165 Greene-st., near Bleecker. The exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, the 3d of September.
JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 123 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

MME. HIX—No. 10 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1855.

MLLE AUBERT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th September, Carmansville, 155th-st., near Audubon Park.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, No. 5 East 20th st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MISSES BEEKER'S SCHOOL.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 160 Waverley-place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 162 Waverley-place, (two doors west from Washington-square,) reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—For the education of boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 311 6th-av.

BROOKLYN ... GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI W. LEONARD, A. M., Rector; JOHN V. LOWN, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors. ... Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils' accommodation ... his pupils ...

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D.	Prof. G. B. Haven,
Rev. J. Cutler, D. D.	Prof. A. Gray,
Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.	Hon. Gould ...
Rev. ... Foster, D. D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Duncan Mann	Ran. ... Esq.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 12 years of age, $15 per quarter. ... under this age, $10.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 41 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 23 Macdougal-st.). The Twentieth Session begins in Fall on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. ... will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

DOBBS' FERRY YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Mrs. E. S. SHAW and Miss DAVID will resume their school for young ladies, at Dobbs' Ferry, (20 miles from New York, on the east bank of the Hudson,) on SATURDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France, teaches French in schools and privately at his pupils', or at his residence, No. 183 ... -st., near 9th av. References of the highest character. Can be seen by noon time, No. 3 Columbia College. Evening classes to begin in Oct. 1. Ladies' class with the assistance of Mme BURNIER.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next Sept. 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 336 and 290 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 West 15th-st., between 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. ... 10th st., near Tompkins-square.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th st., corner 6th-av., now in its 36th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
WILLIAM FORREST, } Principals.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, }

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 34 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars, &c., at Roe Lockwood's, Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 46 7th av., corner 14th-st.
WM. E. STOUGHTON, No. 46 7th-av.
Rev. GEO. N. SLEIGHT, No. 223 West 36th-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 129 West 21st-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE, For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st. directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Pengnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 260 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 151 West 34th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 256 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

J. E. ANDREWS' SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, corner of Clinton and Baltic sts., Brooklyn. The eighth year of this institution commences on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars containing terms, references, &c., apply as above.

MONS. AND MME. SERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 126 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 276 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute.
JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
B. A. SMITH, }

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD Jr., No. 231 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1?? West 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars with references, &c., obtained at their residence.

J. J. GRENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st. The next term begins on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Teacher for the French Language, Drawing and Writing, as usual; and a thoroughly competent Instructor in the Primary Department.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. HAMILTON'S French and English Day School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 176 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Circulars at SHEPARD & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 155 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The new School for Females in 20th st., XVIIIth Ward, will be opened for the reception of scholars on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The Principals will be at the School each day of this week for the purpose of registering the names of those who may apply.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 209 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 7?? Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 327 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

MR. GEORGE HENRY CURTIS—No. 1?? West 20th st., gives lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music, and in Harmony and Composition connected with the Piano and Organ.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 138 Union-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10.
C. M. & C. E. HOLDEN, Principals.

PROFESSOR DUAN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept. 17—No. 337 4th av. See circular. Application personally or by note.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 21 15th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $150 per year. Number limited to 25.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 18 East 23d-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 10 West 18th-st.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 23 ... st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 61 West ... st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 31 West 19th-st.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive applications ... for instruction in Penmanship, Phonography, Book-keeping ...
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

THE ... BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES ...

THE ... will reopen ... Sept. ...

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL ... will reopen Sept. 10 ...

MISS ... BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies ... will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3 ...

THE ... ACADEMICAL YEAR ... Brooklyn Heights ... will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10 ...

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 51 Murray-st., New-York, will reopen on the 3d ...
SOLOMON JENNER.

MME. ... BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES ... will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

MISS ... SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. ... will be reopened on ... Sept. ...

THE MISSES STONE will reopen their school on Monday, Sept. 10 ...

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL, No. ... Chambers st. Reopens Sept. 3. M. C. TRACY.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 19 ...

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same ... will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up ...
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 63 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office Nos. 3 Wall-st., and 262 Greenwich st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall st., New-York, Sept. 3, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... per share, ...
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York ... The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... payable to the stockholders on and after the ... The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE & INLAND NAVIGATION INS. CO.
New-York, Sept. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ... per cent, payable on the ... inst.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be readily procured and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION of Builders, Architects, and the public generally, to their ... for which, being superior to any ... in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR ... It can also be ...

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced ... and the ... in a great protection against fire ... and requires ... a lifetime without ... SLATE is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all ... to ... their ...

They refer to the following, experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the slate ...

JOHN BROWN, No. ... Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. ... Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. ... Greene-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. ... Rose st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KIRHAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. ... West ...-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES', NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.
COOK & BROTHER, No. 333 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

RARE CHANCE.—A splendid nearly new, Rosewood Piano-Forte fully warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice. A second hand piano from taken in exchange. For particulars, call on A. WEBER, No. 162 West Broadway, up stairs.

BARGAINS.—Rosewood 6½ octave new Piano for only $175; one Gilbert second hand 6 octave $1??; one Chickering, $110; one 6½-octave Melodeon for $60.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ and 7 octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S grand and square PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands ... unequaled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at the SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be strictly scrutinized.
E. B. COBB & CO.,
Bankers and Land Brokers, No. 12 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—[illegible] will sell at auction, without reserve, THIS DAY, [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

[illegible]

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILLIP B. WILKINS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY Sept. 7, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, at [illegible]

N. B.—Messrs. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS give their personal attention to sales of household furniture, [illegible]

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—COFFIN & HAYDOCK will sell, on No. 39 Broad-st., [illegible] on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, [illegible]

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE BY CATALOGUE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c. DAY, RUSSELL & CO. [illegible]

GROCERIES, HORSE, SALMON, SOAP, COFFEE, RAISINS—THIS DAY, [illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman. [illegible]

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & WILMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, [illegible] SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARES.—[illegible]

SEPTEMBER, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Jay-st., Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot: [illegible]

SEPTEMBER, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN [illegible], will run from foot of Jay-st., [illegible]

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The splendid fast and safe sea steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will make trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, [illegible]

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, [illegible]

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie.—The fast and splendid steamer ALIDA, [illegible] EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, [illegible]

TO CHARTER.—The large and substantial double engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. Isaac O. Phillips, [illegible] WILLIAM GAGE, No. 4 Hall of Records.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, [illegible] L. H. GROVER, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, [illegible] No. 18 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WILLIAM BLAKE.

PURE AND EXTRA FINE WHITE [illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 6 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand. [illegible]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, *I sold over a thousand bottles per day.*

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 185 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 128 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, incurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. B. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 22, 306, 380, 526 and 534 Grand-st.; 144 and 238 Spring-st.; 111 and 732 Houston-st.; 153 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. B. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,456 New-York Post-Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN MONTHLY PILLS FOR FEMALES.—The combination of ingredients in Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case. In correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation—particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common, yet dreadful complaint, the Whites, nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above Pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you—on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family will find these Pills a successful preventive. For particulars see directions on the box—price $1. And will be sent to ladies confidentially, by mail, by enclosing $1 to

DR. J. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, N. Y.

Sold wholesale and retail by

BARNES & PARK, cor. Broadway and Duane.
A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton.
WHITEHEAD & BRO., Greenwich-st.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich.
C. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John, and at retail by all druggists.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beekman-st., [illegible] Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New Brunswick Times.*

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. [illegible]

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary [illegible] C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, [illegible] warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE are speedily removed by this remedy, without injury to the gums. [illegible] Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 320 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—E. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th ed., 348 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 443 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—And other unrivaled remedies arrest in one hour the ravages of certain diseases, so frightful if left to themselves, eradicate all the poisonous seeds of disease in a few days, and exceed all the sarsaparilla in the world. His medicines are a boundless boon to the unfortunate. All anxious for a cure are certain of obtaining the same without any delay. Great attention to every case, and a cure always warranted. Office, Canal-st., one door east of No. 418 Broadway.

QUICK AND EFFECTUAL MEDICAL AID RENDERED BY DR. WARD.—His Unfortunate's Friend, a sure remedy. Just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; cures at once, without delay; *greatest cure in the world; slight cases cured in a few hours.* No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of No. 418 Broadway, is the place to get this extraordinary, rapid and thorough remedy, unrivaled in every respect. Price $1. A cure guaranteed.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the disease, really took up its abode there. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 15 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST.—No. 386 Hudson-st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

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Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Stettin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Shanghai,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Singapore,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Sydney, N.S.W
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Turin,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Metz,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
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ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

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Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander.
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Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, and opened by the subscribers, at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 20 per cent. cash and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent.

These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.

These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.

Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.

BECKER & RUST,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 30 Wall-st. National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
No. 78 William-st.

THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and pledge a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

$5,000. $5,000, $11,000, $15,000, $35,000.—These five sums of money will be loaned on first class improved property situated in the City of New-York. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Depositors can sell their claims on producing their books and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 19 Wall-st., second floor.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission; also, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, 19 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the celebrated White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 21 Water-st.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, on the 25th July, 1855, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., then acting Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health, issued a proclamation declaring the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia as infected places, and that all vessels arriving from said ports should be subjected to Quarantine until the 1st day of September, 1855, and,

Whereas, the Board of Health has by a resolution, adopted the 6th instant, declared that the time of Quarantine designated in the Proclamation of Mr. BARKER, should be extended until the 1st day of November; [illegible] I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the time of said Quarantine shall be extended until the 1st day of November, 1855, and continue with full force and effect until that day.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, in the said City of New-York, August 29th, 1855.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:45 P. M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 2:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M. In season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 2 P. M., Cincinnati 3 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 3, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train 9 A. M.; Through Way Trains 12 M. and 4 P. M.; Express Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M.; [illegible] For Peekskill, [illegible] For Sing Sing [illegible] For Dobbs' Ferry 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M. from 31st st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2.25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1.50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2.75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2.25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.—AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, AUBURN PRISON, AUBURN, Aug. 30, 1855.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Agent and Warden of this Prison until the 1st day of October next for a contract for five years, from the 1st day of November next, for all coopers then in said prison, and also for all convicts received in said prison, during the said term of five years, that may be duly certified to be coopers, by trade, subject at all times to the loss of all such convicts as may be discharged from prison by expiration of sentence, or by pardon, escapes or death. All bids for this contract must state the exact amount per day that will be paid for each convict so employed, the payments to be made on the 1st day of each month for all the labor performed during the preceding month. Good and sufficient security will be required for the faithful performance of said contract. The names of the persons who are offered as sureties must accompany the bids, and their willingness to become such sureties under their own signatures, must accompany said proposals. All proposals received will be examined and the award made by the Board of Inspectors of State Prisons, at the first regular meeting which will be held at this Prison early in the month of October next—reserving the right of said Inspectors to reject any or all proposals, if in their judgment it shall be deemed for the interest of the State to do so.

LEVI LEWIS, Agent and Warden.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.
New-York, Sept. 5, 1855.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 10th of September, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the new School House now building in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 239 Broadway, corner Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.
New-York, Aug. 27, 1855.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 25 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS Steam Factory, No. 250 West 19th-st., best Virginia pine, [illegible] Orders per post promptly attended to.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS—Of every description, [illegible] manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 25	1855	Saturday, April 28	1855
Wednesday, May 9	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, [illegible]	1855	Saturday, [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July [illegible]	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, *touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France,* on SATURDAY, Sept. [illegible], at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle,* new,	*Edward Stanley,*
Albion, new,	*Cambria,* new,	*Shamrock,* new,
Dreher, new,	*Dreadnought,* new,	*Queen of Clippers,* new
Northampton, new,	*Consolation,* new,	*City of Brooklyn,* n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams,*	*Empire,*
Arctic,	*Antarctic,*	*Rappahannock,*
Progress,	*Andrew Foster,*	*Charles Buck,*
St. Louis,	*Galena,*	*Forest King,*
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist,*	*Richard Morse,*
Roberts,	*Houghton,*	*Glance,*
Kossuth,	*Continent,*	*Centurion,*
Helios,	*Consul,*	*Constellation,*
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire,*	*E. Z.,*
Underwriter,	*West Point,*	*Adriatic,*
A. Z.,	*Racer,*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton,*	*Northumberland,*
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson,*	*Palestine,* new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans,*	*American Eagle.*

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin	$130
Price of passage, second cabin	75

This steamship, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, and so completely protecting the engines that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The first class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at noon, for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land mails, passengers and specie for England and France. Baggage not wanted on the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Letters prepaid 18¾ cents per half oz., will be received at the Office of the Agents till 11 A. M. of the day of sailing.

First cabin passage	$120
Second cabin passage	60

For freight or passage, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., Agents, No. 12 William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, Via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail. 500 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. The Panama Line connects at Aspinwall with a steamer from New-Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging. The Nicaragua Line has no connection with New-Orleans. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 8th of September, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10, through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $32. Pilatka $33.

The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Passage $25.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton; and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality guaranteed.

MAT. CLINTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 288 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike.

FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or a quantity of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, carted from my yards, Nos. 280 Greenwich-st., 106 Duane-st., and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 148 Elizabeth-st., and 22 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. G. WATERS.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 60 Broadway, or their agent, J. K. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

THOMAS DUGAN—Begs leave to inform the friends of his late father, THOMAS DUGAN, that he has succeeded to his business as GENERAL UNDERTAKER, and will attend to their orders in all branches of his business as before, at his office, No. 580 Broadway, (east side, a few doors below 18th st.)

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in [illegible] County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.

jn1-lawGmF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR, in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues, in the said City.—We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the owners, lessees, parties or persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands concerned therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of a just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons interested, respectively.

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy or transcript of such estimate and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections, in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said Report, or, in case the same, or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM VERNUER, } Commissioners.
DANIEL DODGE,
New-York, Aug. 23, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. HIGGINS and JOHN T. HIGGINS against THOMAS W. HIGGINS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] with interest from the twenty-sixth day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed as aforesaid, on the 29th day of August, 1855.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1855.

au31-law6wF BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—WEDGWORTH & CLARKE.—EDWIN L. CLARKE, against NORMAN S. HASKELL, GEORGE HASKELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 22, 1855.

CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the [illegible] day of August, 1855.

au28-law6wF CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—ELISHA BLISS, Jr., and CHARLES C. KELLOGG, against ALBERT B. ROBINSON, (defendant.)—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and [illegible] dollars and forty cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of April, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 1, 1855.

F. C. BLISS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the [illegible] day of August, 1855.—Dated Sept. 5, 1855.

s7-law6wF F. C. BLISS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN E. HAVENS and JOSEPH WOODWARD HAVENS, Plaintiffs, against CORNELIUS ENNIS and THOMAS A. HOLT, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 80 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 21, 1855.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And you are hereby notified that the complaint above mentioned was on the 23d day of August, 1855, duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York.

au24-law6wF SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second street, at the Second-avenue Railroad Office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1855.

au24-law6mF WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April [illegible], 1855.

JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
ap6-law6mF* WILLIAM HALSEY,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 26, 1855.

mh29-law6mF* HENRY WALTERS, } Executors.
FREELOVE WALTERS,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1855.

ISAAC WILLETT,
ARABELLA WILLETT,
mh23-law6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 220 Pearl-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.

CHARLES WOOD, } Administrators.
mh2-law6mF* JONATHAN WOOD,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Robert Bowne, No. 9 Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 12, 1855.

mh16-law6mF* JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. 50 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.

je8-law6mF* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN ROBINSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of [illegible] No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855.

jy6-law6mF* ROBERT ROBINSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 80 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1855.

au3-law6mF* GEORGE B. POWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALINE SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the residence of [illegible] No. 64 Green-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855.

JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PHIPSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of August, 1855.

au31-law6mF* ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] ASSAULT AT THE FIVE POINTS.

Rev. L. M. Pease Assaulted.

Are the Five Points reformed? Not altogether. Witness the following narrative of an attack upon Rev. L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, which took place yesterday.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, as Rev. L. M. Pease was standing in the street, at "Cow Bay," at the Points, a brick-bat was flung at him from the top of a house by one of the Five Point thieves, but as it fortunately missed him, a bottle was then flung, which also missed him. Mr. Pease immediately procured an officer, went to the house, and with his assistance searched the house all over, as well as two or three others in the vicinity, but could not find the scoundrel who flung the missiles.

Mr. Healy, an assistant of Mr. Pease, however, was standing on the doorstep of the House of Industry, and perceived a man hiding behind the chimney of the house on the roof. He gave the alarm at once, and the man made off and slid down through a scuttle hole in the roof to the room below, whence the officer and Mr. Healy followed him, and found him under a bed. He got out when spoken to, and brandishing a knife, swore that he would not be taken by any one. Mr. Healy, however, flung himself on the fellow, and in the scuffle the knife fell. The fellow then seized him also, and both dragged him down the stairs. Here he made a desperate resistance, tearing the coat of Mr. Healy into shreds and biting him in the arm, inflicting a severe and ugly wound. While taking him along, five or six of the Five Points' ruffians set upon Mr. Healy and gave him severe blows about the face and body. At length, after a struggle of nearly half an hour, they succeeded in lodging him in the Tombs. Before being locked up, however, he made a sudden spring at Mr. Pease, swearing he would tear his h——y liver out, but the officer was too quick for him, and a prisoner who had given himself up for some offence, also sprang forward and succeeded in preventing the fellow doing any further mischief.

Mr. Pease has had much difficulty lately with a gang of thieves and abandoned women who have congregated around the corners at the Points and infested Cow Bay. It is supposed that this assault has arisen from a feeling of revenge for the active measures he has taken to clear the locality. Mr. Pease sustained no injury.

Disgraceful Rowdyism.

A disgraceful melée took place on Wednesday evening, in the Thirteenth Ward, (not mentioned in the police returns, however,) in which some of the "fancy," well known to the public in general and to the police in particular, figured to good effect. In the absence of any official notice by the police of the Ward, our reporter has gleaned the following particulars. It appeared that during the afternoon, two men named Clark and Blower had a difficulty in the Park, at the end whereof the former found himself to be second best. Making this discovery, he visited his "backers" or "slopes," and with loud complaining and not a few oaths, declared that his opponent had taken an unfair advantage of him; whereupon his "guardian spirits," after a considerable imbibition of the "ardent," went to Grand and Essex streets, whence, in a carriage, Jim Snyder, Capt. Rynders, Dan Linn, (ex-policeman,) and Bill McCormack pursued the conqueror, overtaking him at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets.

The carriage was then stopped, when some of the party fell upon the victim, Blower.

We then learn that having their hands in, they went to a rowdy retreat in Grand-street, that has been frequently complained of at the "Mayor's Office," where they assaulted a man whose name we could not learn, who, however, appeared to know something of the "noble art of self-defence," and accordingly felled by a blow with a club one of the party, thus escaping their further notice.

Preparations for a Great Sabbath-School Celebration.

There was a meeting at the Crystal Palace, yesterday afternoon, of the Superintendents of the principal public and private charitable institutions of New-York and Brooklyn, to consider an invitation extended to them by a Committee of gentlemen from Massachusetts, to meet, with the children under their charge, from one to three thousand Sabbath-school Teachers and Superintendents from Massachusetts, at the Crystal Palace, on the 20th of this month, who are coming on to visit the various Institutions of New-York.

The meeting came to order. Dr. Reese was called to the chair, and W. H. Gurney appointed Secretary. Rev. E. Mason, of Natick, Mass., stated the object of the proposed visit.

A resolution was passed to accept the invitation, and a Committee of arrangements and of correspondence, were appointed. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Re-opening of the Deaf and Dumb—New Term.

The New Term at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Fiftieth-street, opened yesterday with twenty-one new pupils and a good share of the old ones. Three new teachers have been appointed—two of them deaf mutes, Messrs. James S. Wells and W. W. Angus and Mr. Dudley Peet, youngest son of Dr. Peet, President of the Institution.

Suicide by Shooting.

At a late hour on Wednesday evening, a Frenchman, supposed from papers found on his person, to be named John Rener, apparently of about 35 years of age, was found lying on the sidewalk in the Second avenue insensible, from the effects of a pistol-wound in the forehead. He was at once conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, where he died yesterday morning. Beside him was found a revolver with five barrels charged, the sixth having been lately fired. On his person was found the receipt of "O. Barney" for $[illegible], being on account of a passage to Melbourne, Australia, in the bark Times, with about $3 in gold dust and some small change. He wore a black coat, checked pants, white shirt, calfskin boots, and leghorn hat.

[Advertisement.]

JOHN BAILEY & Co.,

Nos. 65 and 67 John-street.

Offer to the trade at the lowest rates, in lots to suit purchasers,

[illegible] lbs. Sheet and Rolled Brass and German Silver, all widths and thicknesses; sheet 24x48 to 66x100; circles 40 inches in diameter.

100,000 lbs. Brass, Copper and German Silver Wire, all shapes and sizes.

[illegible] lbs. Brass and Copper Tubing, plain and fancy, all sizes.

Ingot German Silver and Copper Nickel, Brass Kettles, &c.

Metal for special purposes made to order.

[illegible] Carriage Tire, and Spring Bolts.

5,000 doz. Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges.

[illegible] gross American Bed Screws.

[illegible] tons Pump Chain, best quality.

Revolving Stand, Yard, Suction, Force and Steam Pumps.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Cast Iron Curbs.

Chain Pump Wheels and Fixtures, Iron Well Wheels and Grindstone Trimmings.

Fry Pans, superior quality, American manufacture.

Cast Steel Cork Screws, American manufacture.

[illegible] Curry Combs, brass and iron, improved patterns.

[illegible] feet Wrought Iron Pipe, for gas, steam or water.

[illegible] doz. extra Cast Steel Socket, Solid Shank and Planters' Hoes.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Manure, Hay, Spading and Sluice Forks.

5,000 doz. extra Cast Steel Potato Hooks, Manure Drags and Garden Rakes.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERBURGH, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public? Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling any empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be de-[illegible]

[illegible] WOLFE, No. [illegible] Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, PEACHES, TOMATOES, VEGETABLES, GREEN CORN, &c.—The unequaled demand for LUDLOW & Co.'s Self-sealing Cans is conclusive evidence of their efficacy and convenience, being the only kind that do not require soldering or wax. Process of putting up so simple that every one can understand. Parties have only to examine to approve. Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 30 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is invaluable for the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, and wounds, even of twenty years' standing. Cases that have been long considered as past all cure, readily yield to its wonderful efficiency. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

For protection against mosquitoes and insects, HARRIS'S Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net. A sure guarantee against mosquitoes, without obstructing the circulation of air.

W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,
No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing all the new styles of chandeliers, brackets, &c., in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, and offered to the Trade and at Retail, on the most favorable terms.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 12 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 65 and 67 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

VIGNETTE HEADS.—A new style of photographs made only at BRADY'S. They are equal in finish and superior as likenesses to the finest water color paintings. Life size portraits in oil. No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, HENRY D. VAN NOSTRAND to MARY, daughter of Matthew Armstrong.

In this City, on Fifth day, Sept. 6, JACOB COLLINS, of Poughkeepsie, to EDITH W., daughter of Franklin Haines, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. W. S. Balch, Mr. LUKE HARRINGTON, Jr., formerly of Boston, to Miss FANNIE S., daughter of B. G. Welder, Esq.

At Grace Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, Rector, EDWARD PERCY WHARTEY, of this City, to LOUISA B., only daughter of the late Wm. H. Mott, of the former place.

In Yaphank, Suffolk County, L. I., Aug. 15, by Rev. W. A. Bronson, Mr. BENJAMIN A. HAYES and Miss CYNTHIA A. SWIFT, of Setauket.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 6, HETTIE W., daughter of James G. and Julia T. De Forest, aged 15 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 25 Lexington-av., on Saturday, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, WILLIAM H. B., only son of Henry H. and Eleanor J. Storms aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 117 Leroy-st., on Friday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Oleham, N. J., Sept. 5, MATILDA P., wife of John V. Storms, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 7th inst., from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 6, SARAH BARD, infant daughter of Lieut. Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy, and Antonia Arguimbau, his wife, aged 11 months.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, ALFRED TEMPLAR, twin child of John M. and Anna Maria Coughlin, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 289 Dean-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, on Harrison-st., THEODORE ROBINSON, aged 19 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 6, Miss HANNAH BAIRD, late of the City of New-York, in the 58th year of her age.

Her remains were interred at Greenwood.

At Orange, Essex County, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 6, after a short illness, CAROLINE, wife of John R. Harris, and daughter of the late Wm. Tilapson, of this City.

At Tom's River, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of her uncle, Col. S. C. Dunham, at 4 o'clock A. M., of dysentery, HELEN L. BUNYAN, aged 22 years, 3 months and 9 days, daughter of Isabella C. and Mordecai T. Bunyan, of the City of New-York.

The body will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, in the Baptist Meeting-House at that place, this day, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Sept. 6

$3,000 Missouri 6s......b3	[illegible]	325 Erie Railroad........	53
11,000 do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Louisiana 6s........	[illegible]	410 do..........	[illegible]
20,000 do..........b10	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
20,000 do..........b30	[illegible]	300 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Indiana State 5s....	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Virginia 6s........	[illegible]	125 do..........	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	83	50 do..........b3	[illegible]
3,000 Erie B'ds of '75...c	90	50 Hudson River R. R....	41
8,000 do..........c	90	20 do..........	[illegible]
10,000 do..........b60	[illegible]	10 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	[illegible]
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B'ds	[illegible]	50 do..........b3	[illegible]
15,000 do..........b30	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........b60	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Cen 7s........	[illegible]	100 do..........b60	[illegible]
1,000 C. & R. I. R. R. Bs.	[illegible]	10 Rome & Water. R. R.	67
200 Ocean Bank........	[illegible]	200 Reading Railroad....	[illegible]
5 Bank of Commerce....	110	360 do..........s60	[illegible]
300 Nic. Transit Co....s3	[illegible]	50 do..........b3	[illegible]
[illegible] do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
[illegible] do..........b60	[illegible]	150 do..........	[illegible]
[illegible] do..........s3	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
200 Ill. Cen. R. R....s60	[illegible]	200 do..........	[illegible]
[illegible] do..........	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 Penn. Coal Co....b60	104	100 do..........b30	[illegible]
20 do..........	104	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........b60	104	200 do..........	[illegible]
200 Cum. Coal Co......s3	27	100 Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R.	70
250 do..........s	27	100 do..........b60	71
150 do..........s3	27	500 do..........	71
50 do..........b30	27	140 do..........	71
100 do..........	27	150 do..........s12m	69
110 Ward Coal Co......b3	1	150 do..........b3	70
200 do..........b30	1	100 do..........b3	70
100 Canton Co..........s	[illegible]	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R...s30	[illegible]
50 do..........b60	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 do..........s60	[illegible]	200 do..........b3	[illegible]
200 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	111	40 do..........	[illegible]
50 do..........b30	111	225 do..........	[illegible]
100 Harlem Railroad....	[illegible]	50 do..........b30	[illegible]
50 do..........b15	[illegible]	5 Chic. & Rock Isl. R..	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Erie 1st Mort. Bs.	111	50 Mich. Cen. Railroad.	[illegible]
400 Nicar. Trans Co...s3	19	50 Erie Railroad........	[illegible]
450 do..........	[illegible]	50 do..........b3	[illegible]
100 Cumber'd Coal Co.s3	27	[illegible] do..........	[illegible]
40 Pennsyl. Coal Co....	104	300 do..........b60	54
200 Ill. Central Railroad.	[illegible]	100 do..........b30	54
1200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	[illegible]	100 do..........	[illegible]
100 Harlem Railroad..b3	[illegible]	50 do..........b3	54
100 do..........	[illegible]	200 do..........	[illegible]
100 Reading Railroad....	[illegible]	150 do..........	[illegible]
200 do..........b60	[illegible]	100 do..........b10	[illegible]
200 do..........b10	[illegible]		

THURSDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Foreign Market and Money accounts by the *Atlantic* steamer, from Liverpool Aug. 25, were delivered late this afternoon. They are favorable for Breadstuffs and for trade in the manufacturing districts, particularly in Iron and Woolens. The sales of Cotton had fallen off to 49,000 bales, for the week, and middling descriptions were a slight fraction easier. The stock of American Cotton was 259,440 bales less than at same period last year. The trade was looking well, though not quite so active as a few weeks back. The accounts of the new crop from this side had checked speculation. The harvest weather was a little unsettled. Flour 2s. dearer; Wheat 4d.@6d., and Indian Corn in better request, at 37s. 6d. The Foreign (including American) supplies of Flour was too small to attract speculation. Lard and Bacon were in good request, and the improved inquiry for American Beef and Pork, for ships' stores, continued, and the stock on sale reducing rapidly. In London, the Money supply was easier, and discounts readily had at and below the Bank rate. The change is attributed to the refunding of the large deposits sent to France in anticipation of the new loan. Consols rule firm at 91½@91⅝. The circulars all agree that dullness prevails in American stocks, and many of the quotations are merely nominal. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE remarks:

The Market for American Securities has, during the past week, been dull. In States' Stocks there has been very little doing.

The demand for Railroad Bonds appears to have received a check, which we attribute partly to the tendency of money to become dearer, and partly from fears lest the advanced quotations reported from New-York should not be maintained. We note, also, a good many parcels of Bonds lately imported for sale; so that, at present, there are many sellers and few buyers.

The new Turkish Loan, $25,000,000, 4 ℔ cent., with French and English Government guaranty, attracted two very heavy bids from ROTHSCHILD and MACKILLOP. The first, at 102¾, was accepted. With the advantage in the payment of the installments, the premium is reckoned at not over 1¼ ℔ cent to the takers. The total applications were for six times the sum wanted. The Bank of England bullion fell off $790,000. The total stock of bullion is now $90,580,000.

We have been favored with the advance proof sheets of the pamphlet of Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the Mechanics' Bank, which he will issue in a day or two, addressed to the Stockholders of the Bank, in reply to the late defence of F. W. EDMONDS. The moderate length of his paper enables us to give it at length in the succeeding columns. Its intrinsic interest, as coming from the head of the Institution, the affairs of which have been the subject of much recent discussion, demands this promptness, and the calm and dignified tone of the writer will, no doubt, afford additional pleasure to his large circle of friends and acquaintances. The issue of fact with Mr. EDMONDS is made with directness, and the most essential statements of his published defence directly and positively denied. Certain admissions, too, before the Board of Directors, are, for the first time, presented in an authentic shape, and these contrasted with the denials of the pamphlet in regard to the petty cash drawer. The alleged secret election fund is explained by Mr. KNAPP, and although the use of the money of the Bank for such purpose in a single instance is admitted, the secrecy of the operation, and its connection with the money drawer in question, are denied. Without further comment we refer the reader to the address itself.

The business at the Stock Exchange today shows a little more activity in Road Stocks, the speculative dealing extending to several of the Western shares, such as Cleveland and Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo, Southern Michigan, &c. The only marked advance was in Erie, which touched 54 ℔ cent, in the afternoon, and closed 53¾. The official exhibit of the nine months' business to 1st July is regarded with favor, and this, with the comparatively low range of the Stock for some months past, is supposed to be the temptation to a strong speculative movement for a rise. The sales of Cleveland & Toledo were 2,500 shares, closing 86¼. The contracts made in the stock are multiplying of late, and a fierce Bear onslaught has been made on the affairs of the concern through the *Herald*. That journal is not much wedded to authentic information or figures upon any Railway interest, its puffs and detraction being equally indiscriminate when an object is to be accomplished. We do not see why the Toledo Company should have been singled out for the latter, since neither their Shares or Bonds have been pressed, of late, upon the attention of the public, and most of the sales of the former have been of a speculative character, made upon contracts by parties who suppose the Road incapable of making fair dividends. These parties have not stopped to inquire whether both the lines of the Company are in full operation or not, nor have they considered it necessary to inquire into the division of the traffic through the 12 months. We believe that the figures of cost divide:

To the old Norwalk line about........	$3,900,000
To the Junction line........	2,500,000
Total........	$6,400,000

The Interest charge upon the whole is 7 ℔ cent. on $3,500,000, or $245,000. Last year when the Junction line was not opened to the advantage of even a fair local traffic, the concern earned, in gross, $735,000. This year when it is only capable from the absence of complete connections at both ends, of a moderate local business, the actual and estimated results for both lines, are, in gross, $1,023,000. The financial year ends 1st of April, 1856. Owing to Lake competition in the Summer and a good portion of the Fall, only about 40 ℔ cent. of the earnings are realized the first six months. It will not be until after the year has almost or quite expired, that the through business on the Junction branch, the most costly part of the concern, will be felt. Without this, we repeat, the present year will yield:

In Gross, to Oct. 1, 1855........		$410,000
And to April 1, 1856........		613,000
Total........		$1,023,000
Operating Expenses........	$460,000	
Interest Charges........	245,000	
		705,000
Net 10.10 ℔ cent. to $3,000,000 Stock........		$318,000

Of the gross earnings less than one-fifth will be realized from the Junction track, although that has cost nearly three-fifths the total investment, and will next year be made to swell the receipts in more equal proportion. The President of the Board is Mr. H. MARTIN, formerly of the old Rochester and Buffalo Section of the New-York Central, and not one of the "Railraod family" to whom the *Herald* refers. Though looking to the uniform success and energy with which the Messrs. LITCHFIELD have quietly carried through all their Railway undertakings, under even the worst phases of the Money Market, and in enlisting the best Railway talents in the country, as Presidents of their lines, by the frankness with which they have thrown open their books and accounts to the most searching investigation by such men as JOHN WILLIAMSON, H. MARTIN and D. B. ST. JOHN, we should say that it signally redounds to the credit of the Cleveland and Toledo, that *they* have been the main-spring of its progress, and are now the heaviest holders of its shares. The Southern Michigan, which the *Herald* goes out of its way to praise, is a Road of their making, though the writer for the *Herald* may be ignorant of this, as he certainly is of many other Railway facts. The Hudson River Road earned in August $149,250 against $136,042 the same month last year, mainly from passengers, of course, and at the enhanced rates of $3, with the exception of the abatement of 50 cents on through tickets from the West, by arrangement with the New-York Central. We understand there were some sales of New-York Central to-day at par. The Morris Canal shows an earning thus far, for the season, of $182,348 against $149,784 to same period last year. The Chicago and Mississippi Road did better in August by 35 ℔ cent, than in the same month last year; the figures are $102,333 against $75,757. The Sub-Treasury increased its balance to-day $111,121, making the total this afternoon $5,357,490. There was nothing new in Money affairs. The Bremen steamer on Saturday will probaby take from $300,000 to $500,000 in Specie.

The effect of the action of the New-Haven Stockholders on Tuesday, already reported, is significant, we apprehend, of prolonged litigation in the Courts, if not of ultimate defeat to the victims of the SCHUYLER fraud. The Connecticut Legislature, on the petition of SETH GROSVENOR and other old Stockholders, anxious for a compromise of all disputed questions, passed a resolution fully authorising such composition, either by the creation or recognition of new capital or the issue of debentures. At the same session, on the petition of the Directors of the New-Haven, a second resolution was passed authorizing a mortgage upon the Road for the payment of Bonds maturing; for the immediate conversion of the unsecured Bonds running to maturity, and for other purposes. This last resolution was accepted on Tuesday; the other—and to the sufferers by the over issue of the late Transfer Agent, most important—measure was postponed to December, after a stormy debate. We make no doubt that the Road, its equipment, and station property and other real estate, will be immediately mortgaged—and for *every other purpose* than to pay damages to the holders, or buy up the over-issued stock of the defaulting President and Transfer Agent. The mortgage will be the first ever created on the Road. It is not called for by the condition of the Funded Debt of the Company. Very little of this matures at an early day. The remainder has a considerable term of years to run. No part of it ever had the pledge of a mortgage; but the holders are now to be invited to avail of this additional security at once, and this being accepted, to even a partial extent, the mortgage becomes operative and the property is placed beyond the reach of the redress sought through the Courts by the holders of the SCHUYLER stock. The decisions already had before Judges COWLES, HOFFMAN and others, if confirmed by the Court of Appeals and judgment rendered on each separate case, cannot be made, without further and extreme difficulty, as against the mortgage lien about to be created on the Road and its appurtenances. The consummation of the act of mortgage may yet be prevented by injunction, and we presume this will be tried in New-York as well as in Connecticut. But it will have to be done quickly. There is not the slightest ground for confidence in the calculation that nothing will be attempted by the Board of Directors prejudicial to the SCHUYLER Stock until action is had on the compromise resolution in December. And all this, we repeat, is significant of further mischief and delay.

Among the 312 claimants for damages or recognition under the certificates of SCHUYLER, regularly issued to them, while he was the President as well as authorized Transfer Agent at New-York of the Company, are such bankers as BROWN, DENNISTOUN & WOOD, DUNCAN & SHERMAN, BELMONT and others of good name and credit in Wall-street. But it is because of their location in *that* particular Street that the whole party of claimants are to be wronged, and the wrong justified by an appeal to narrow prejudices. It is because these men, trusting to the good faith and honesty of the corporation of the New-York and New-Haven Road, have loaned their money on the Stock, that the charge of collusion with SCHUYLER is ventured in the bill of the Company; and this outrage, too, is to be excused on the false pretence that Wall-street is capable of anything. The bad end thus sought to be accomplished will bring ruin and distress to other people than the names we have mentioned. Of the whole 312, owning 19,800 shares of the so-called SCHUYLER Stock, there are few better able to bear the loss than the bankers alluded to, although they will be the heaviest losers, and losers, too, through misplaced confidence in the faith of the genuine seal and signature of the New-York and New-Haven Company. But they can lose, and draw a profitable lesson for the future of their dealings with such corporations, from the loss. Already we hear that some of them hesitate to lend money on the certificates of another large Company, on the mere suspicion that difficulty or risk may attend their new forms of transfer, although these forms were professedly got up to prevent fraud.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices a decline of 10 ℔ cent. in Camden and Amboy Shares, and 3½ ℔ cent in the Bonds, in consequence of the apprehension of the heavy damages to which the concern will be held subject, for the Burlington slaughter of last week.

The Mechanics' Bank Affair—Statement of Mr. Knapp.

LETTER to the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank in Reply to the Defence of F. W. Edmonds, their late Cashier.

Mr. F. W. EDMONDS, late Cashier of this Bank, has recently published a pamphlet addressed to you, entitled "*Defence against charges preferred by its* PRESIDENT *and Assistant Cashier*;" which I feel obliged to notice, because it contains statements and deals in insinuations which are false and injurious to your Bank and to myself. I have read this pamphlet with unaffected surprise and regret; and shall notice it now, not with the object of attacking or injuring Mr. EDMONDS, (for I have not now, nor have I at any time had any such wish,) but only so far as a sense of self-respect and duty to you may demand, and, I trust, in a spirit of truth and fairness, of which I am sorry to see so little in the pamphlet itself.

First—The title of this pamphlet is calculated, if not designed, to deceive and create a false impression. *I have never preferred any charges against the late Cashier.* The Assistant Cashier acted in the whole matter without consulting with or informing me. I knew nothing of the impending difficulties till he apprised me of his determination to lay before the Board of Directors charges impeaching the fidelity of Mr. EDMONDS in his administration of the affairs of the Bank. I was astonished, and did not believe there could be any foundation for such charges. I so informed Mr. BURKE, referring him to the high standing of Mr. EDMONDS in this community, for integrity and ability, and warned him against moving in the matter unless he was absolutely certain of his position. I urged him to delay, to take time to reflect, and examine again the matter he proposed to lay before the Board, and to take the opinion of some of the Directors before acting. To all this he replied, that he was satisfied of the truth of the charges, and that his sense of his duty to the Stockholders left him no option—that he must and would lay the matter before the Directors. This was my first knowledge or information that anything was wrong, or that any charges against Mr. EDMONDS were about to be preferred, and my first connection with this painful affair, whether personal or official. I never saw the charges till they were laid before the Board, and I acted upon them in the Board in common with the other Directors, no more, no less. I do not believe that any member of your Board of Directors first heard the charges with more surprise than myself, or reached the result of our investigation with greater pain and regret than were experienced by me.

The publication in the *Evening Post*, headed "official," purporting to detail the charges, was not authorized by me, although it was, no doubt, in substance, gathered from conversation with me. When the Cashier's resignation became known, and various reports were in circulation in the press and elsewhere, many stockholders and others called, in apparent alarm, at the Bank, *to inquire the cause*, and *I could not decline* to state, in general terms, the charges which had produced it; but I never authorized or expected any publication of them.

The pretence of Mr. EDMONDS, that these charges originated in a conspiracy against him, between the Assistant Cashier and myself, is entirely untrue; and no one knows this better than Mr. EDMONDS himself.

My personal relations with him have been of the most friendly and confidential character for more than twenty years past, commencing just before he attained his majority. I have had the opportunity of serving him on several occasions during that time, and have always taken pleasure in so doing, from the high opinion I had formed of him. When called to the Presidency of your Bank, in 1836, at a time of much commercial and financial difficulty and trial, I felt that I needed efficient and intelligent aid in the conduct of its affairs, and selected Mr. EDMONDS as Cashier, from the firm confidence which I felt in his ability and integrity. My salary as President was $5,000; his as Cashier was $3,000. In order to secure his services to the Bank and enable him to assume the position of first financial officer of one of the oldest and most respectable Banks in our City, I voluntarily relinquished to him $2,000 per annum of my salary—making his salary as Cashier $5,000, and mine as President $3,000. Up to the time of the presentment of the charges, by Mr. BURKE, to the Board, which resulted in Mr. EDMONDS' resignation, my feeling towards him continued the same. It would be going too far to say that I did not often disapprove his acts and his manners in the business of the Bank; but I believed him to be, in all respects, a useful officer to the Bank.

In his pamphlet he gives a history of his connection with the Institution, the main object of which seems to be to exalt his own services, and to depreciate mine. I shall not stoop to retaliate in the same manner. I can have no controversy or discussion with him on this point. I have always been prompt to acknowledge the value of his services to your Bank, as he well knows, and have now no hesitation, but on the contrary, much pleasure, in saying, that if he had been able to free himself from the imputations involved in these charges, in common with the other Directors, I should have considered his resignation a serious loss to the Institution.

Second—Mr. EDMONDS asserts that the whole course of dealing with the drawer was well known to me—that I had access to the drawer, and that I and he were in the habit of paying money out of it, which we never expected to have brought before the Board. That these small expenses never appeared upon the books of the Bank at all, for no account was kept of them. It is impossible to conceive of assertions more untrue than these. The drawer was a private depository of his own, of which he kept the key, and to which I never had access. *I never paid the Bank charges out of it, whether great or small, and I never saw nor paid any or knew of his doing so.* To the best of my knowledge and belief none such were paid. There were, in fact, no such charges to be paid. A Book of Expenses was kept, in which all such charges were entered, and they were paid out of the general funds of the Bank, and not out of that drawer. Small bills were paid by the porter, who rendered his account of them from time to time, and was paid by the Teller, and those payments went into the regular account of expenses on the books of the Bank.

Third—The most serious imputation in the pamphlet, is one which, if true, would affix dishonor and corruption on this Institution. He alleges that, in order to keep the City account, "with the approbation of your President, he made contributions to various political parties, and paid them out of that drawer." Now, I most unequivocally declare that, with the single exception stated below, there never was any money paid by the Bank, or its officers, for any such purpose, either out of that drawer, or from any other funds of the Bank, with my knowledge or approbation, or according to my best belief. I proclaim his statement to the contrary to be utterly unfounded and calumnious. If, as he asserts, he made contributions to various political parties, it was not on the Bank's account, with any knowledge or approbation of mine. There was no need of it. The office of Chamberlain came to me unsolicited. I never paid anything for it. On my removal from the office it came to Mr. EDMONDS in the same way. This is an after-thought of Mr. EDMONDS. He suggested nothing of the kind when defending himself before the Board. That he had communicated these imaginary payments to the President or the Board, would have constituted an effectual defence, as far as they were concerned. But when before the Board, he suggested nothing of this nature.

Having always some interest in party politics, I have for a great many years, long before I was Chamberlain, contributed sums amounting, perhaps, to an average of $100 a year to the election expenses of the party to which I belong. These I always paid out of my own pocket, and never charged them to the Bank, and never, except in the one instance mentioned below, was reimbursed for the same by the Bank, or any other person. That Mr. EDMONDS did the same last year, I believe, for he told me that he had done so, and in this single case he repaid himself, not out of that drawer, but out of the other general funds of the Bank. The occasion and the manner in which this was done, was as follows: In December last, Mr. EDMONDS asked me if I had contributed anything to the party for election expenses. I replied that I contributed $125. He then stated that he had contributed to *his* party, and said that he thought we ought both to be repaid by the Bank, as the Bank was benefited—that he had consulted several of the Directors, and that they agreed with him. To this I replied, that it was a small matter, but, that if it was understood by those Directors, and approved by them, I would not oppose his wishes. Subsequently, about the 18th of December, he entered the sum of $295 to profit and loss, for Corporation expenses, paying me my $125 out of it, and retaining $170 to reimburse himself.

None of this, be it observed, came out of *the drawer* out of which he says he paid such contributions, but from the general funds of the Bank, and it was entered upon the books of the Bank, at that time. This was the first and only time I ever received anything from the Bank in reimbursement of my contributions to election expenses. It is the first and the only time, to my knowledge or belief, that any funds of the Bank were applied for such an object. It is most unfortunate, that the attempts of Mr. EDMONDS to account for the moneys in his private drawer, should be so directly falsified by his own acts.

Fourth—In relation to the compensation for agencies and trusteeships held by *me personally*, and which, in his pamphlet, Mr. EDMONDS seeks to confound and identify with others held *by the Bank*, I have but a word to say. It cannot be reasonably doubted that wherever, in such cases, the *Bank is the agent*, and becomes *responsible as such*, it and it only is entitled to the compensation. In like manner, and *for the same reason*, wherever I, and not the Bank, was the trustee or agent, I and not the Bank was entitled to the compensation. This was the case, as Mr. EDMONDS well knows, in regard to the trusts of which he speaks, as held by me. If he is unable to see the distinction between the two cases, I trust at least, that you and others who may feel sufficiently interested to read this statement, will be able to perceive it. I accepted those trusts, believing that, while profitable to me, they would incidentally prove advantageous to the Bank by increasing its deposits; and such in fact has been the result.

Fifth—In his pamphlet Mr. EDMONDS makes some *insinuations*, which perhaps I ought to notice in passing. He insinuates that he has had occasion to arrest me in some of my operations, which he asserts "would neither have redounded to your interest or his (my) credit." What these operations were he has been careful not to tell you. When he makes the insinuation more intelligible, I may take some further notice of it. At present I am aware of nothing of the kind. He also endeavors to persuade himself and you, that I was annoyed because he would not allow the Bank to carry me through what he calls my *embarrassments*, last Fall. In reference to this, all I can say is, that it is new to me. I have been a borrower from the Bank from a period anterior to my official connection with it, and have never yet, according to my best recollection, been refused a loan or discount, either by the Board or by your late Cashier. My dealings with the Bank in this behalf have been precisely on the same footing with those of your other dealers. I have always, when borrowing your funds, done so on deposit of ample security, and have always paid interest on such loans. *I have never borrowed or used your funds on any memorandum checks without interest and without security.*

In relation to the insinuation in which Mr. EDMONDS indulges, that I have been and am actuated by feelings of envy, jealousy, wounded vanity, and hostility towards him, which he would fain persuade you to believe have caused the present difficulties, I cannot permit myself to do more than simply to deny them. Mr. EDMONDS knows them to be untrue, and if he feels any satisfaction in making them, or if they can serve any secret purpose of his own, I shall do nothing more to interfere with his pleasure or his plans in this respect, than to assert that I was not conscious of the existence of any such feelings, until he informed me and you of them in his pamphlet.

The simple truth on this point is that this is all a fiction of his imagination. I have never entertained any such feelings, and Mr. EDMONDS knows it. His frequent rudeness of demeanor, though offensive at the time, I excused, believing it to be a part of his nature.

These are all the matters in the pamphlet which, as it seems to me, I am called upon to notice. It has been got up with an evident design of raising false issues, and diverting public attention from the true cause of all these painful difficulties, and of Mr. EDMONDS' resignation. The true and sole cause is to be found in the charge of peculation brought against him, of which he has failed to clear himself, after a patient hearing before the Board of Directors.

These grave charges were delivered to Mr. EDMONDS, in writing, by order of the Board, before the investigation was entered upon, and he, in the same form, declared himself not guilty. The Board then, at a subsequent meeting, at which Mr. EDMONDS might have been present, but from which he was *voluntarily absent*, called upon Mr. BURKE for the evidence on which he relied to sustain the charges—upon which he presented testimony so strong in its character, that they, after causing the same to be communicated, in writing, to Mr. EDMONDS, called upon him for his defence. In a few days he came before the Directors on his own appointment, and was patiently heard; but although he labored for nearly two hours, he utterly failed to disprove or explain the charges, or to shake, in any degree, the evidence offered by Mr. BURKE. In truth, he hardly offered any defence, but appealed to the sympathy of the Board, on the score of long services. He substantially admitted all the charges before the Board. He admitted having received of the funds of the Bank, and put into his private drawer, within four years past, some thousands of dollars more than he accounted for to the Institution. He admitted that $1,200 a year, for some years past, must have gone into that drawer, more than he has accounted for, while we have strong reason to believe it was double that sum. Our inability to state the precise amount, arises from the manner in which Mr. EDMONDS managed that part of the business. He required no accounts of the sums collected to be kept by the Tellers, and, as he alleged, kept none himself. I was ignorant of this, for which I feel culpable. It was, however, a matter under Mr. EDMONDS' particular management and supervision, and my confidence in him prevented my interference. He did not account for those sums before the Board; he has not accounted for them since, except by alleging that he paid contributions to various political parties.

Is it credible that Mr. EDMONDS, whose experience as a banker and accountant is so great, and whose memory is one of the most accurate, should spend $1,200 a year of money, held in trust for others, and keep no account, no private memoranda even of the same, nor be able to name a single individual to whom any part of it was paid? Could he not give some explanation as to whom he paid the $1,200 to, during the last year? It is painful to me to expose the nakedness of Mr. EDMONDS' position, but I am compelled to do so by regard to the character of the Bank, to which he has not scrupled to impute dishonor, in order to escape from the consequences of his own unfaithfulness. I declare the imputation of bribery, direct or indirect, against this Bank or myself, to be wholly without foundation.

In regard to the charge of using for his own purposes the old withdrawn circulation, I shall only here say, that he first in writing, denied having done so; he then verbally, before the assembled Board, admitted it, with no excuse or explanation, but that he always left some security in its place. He now, in his pamphlet, I observe, changes his position without a positive denial of the charge. For this change of position a strong reason might be assigned, but I shall not pursue the subject.

On the occasion of Mr. EDMONDS' hearing before the Board, he concluded his defence by tendering his resignation.

The Board did not at once accept the resignation, from a feeling of sympathy for him, and a lingering hope in all of them that he would yet be able, when informed that his excuses were not deemed satisfactory, to afford some explanations which might enable them, in justice to the Bank and to their own characters, to retain him in their confidence and in his position in the Bank. But none such were offered. Indeed all that Mr. EDMONDS or his friends then seemed to expect was, that he should be allowed to withdraw without the reasons becoming publicly known. This has proved to be impracticable. After his hearing before the Board and the tender of his resignation, he said to me in deprecation of any exposure, as he left me at the door, "*Let me down as easily as you can.*"

At a subsequent meeting of your Board of Directors, all the Directors being present, the resignation of Mr. EDMONDS was accepted by a unanimous vote of that body, one Director only being excused from voting at his own request, on the ground of his connection with Mr. EDMONDS. Is it not manifest that the Directors had no alternative? Could they have reappointed Mr. EDMONDS, acquitted of the charges against him, to resume his office of Cashier, without grave injustice to your interests, disregard of their own characters and reputation, and an insult to the moral sense of this community?

I have thus attempted to discharge a duty which my own self-respect and a sense of my obligation to you have seemed to require at my hands. It can scarcely be necessary for me to add, that it has been to me a very unwelcome one—perhaps the most so which I have ever been called upon to perform. I have endeavored to confine myself to such points in the pamphlet as seemed directly or by insinuation, to involve me personally in this unhappy affair, and in so doing to present to you briefly and fairly the facts and the feelings which have influenced me in all my relations to Mr. EDMONDS from my earliest acquaintance with him. I have not set down aught in malice against him—for I feel none. I cannot allow myself to believe that the imputation of dishonorable motives or conduct so freely made against me in the pamphlet of your late Cashier, can injure me in your estimation, or in that of this community, in the midst of which my life has been passed. Conscious of no other than honest and honorable motives in all my dealings, not only as your President, but in my other many relations in life, I cheerfully submit this statement to your calm consideration and judgment.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1855. SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 5—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR less plentiful and market a shade firmer. WHEAT active, with a good supply—16,000 bushels Chicago Spring sold at $1 22@$1 25, and 3,000 Red Kentucky at $1 37½. CORN firm but quiet, prices a shade higher. Sales 25,000 bushels at 73½c.@74c. *Canal Freights*—CORN 10c.@10½c. to Albany and Troy, and 13c.@13½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports Yesterday*—FLOUR [illegible] bbls. WHEAT, 31,731 bushels. CORN, 5,000 bushels. *Canal Exports*—FLOUR [illegible] bbls. WHEAT, [illegible] bushels. CORN, 37,312 bushels. OATS, 31,[illegible].

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 6—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR—The demand fair and the market a shade firmer for the better grades. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 50@$6 62 for common to good Michigan; $6 75@$7 for choice and fancy Ohio, and $7 25@$7 50 for best extra Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. WHEAT is in good request at unchanged prices. Sales 30,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 25 for Chicago Spring; $1 37½ for Kentucky red; $1 40 for red Illinois, and $1 60 for white Sheboygan. CORN opened—sales 24,000 bushels before the arrival of the *Atlantic's* news, at 73½c.@74c., and afterwards 6,500 at 75c. OATS in good request. Sales 12,000 bushels new Ohio, now afloat and to arrive, at 38c. Canal FREIGHTS—13c.@13½c. for Corn to New-York. Lake imports for the 24 hours ending noon, to-day: Flour, 3,2[illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 83,[illegible] bushels; Corn, 18,413 bushels. Canal exports, same time: Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 84,[illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, 24,[illegible] bushels.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 6—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT, no sales. CORN, sales 20,000 bushels at 84c. BARLEY, in car lots, at $1 18@$1 25, and sales of 10,000 bushels Jefferson County at $1 16½, deliverable one-third in each month. WOOL—Sales of 5[illegible],000 lbs. fine fleece at private terms. Receipts by Canal to-day, 3,[illegible] bbls. FLOUR; 28,000 bushels CORN; 27,000 bushels OATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 3.

Our Cotton Market is quiet and without change. The sales on Saturday were 1,[illegible] bales. FLOUR is a trifle lower—selling at $6 87@$7 25. CORN has also declined to 70c.@75c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Nine hundred and fifty head of BEEVES were offered in our Cattle Market to-day, of which 100 were driven eastward and the remainder sold at $4 to $4 25 net. HOGS scarce and demand brisk. Prices $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday—First Board—[illegible]

Between Boards—[illegible]

Second Board—[illegible]

After Board—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In steamship Jamestown, from Old Point, Richmond and Petersburg—L. Sisson, J. Van Vost, U. S. A.; Rev. Wm. Murphy, T. Dudley, J. Hawkins, J. P. Wheeler, [illegible], B. Franklin, wife and child, J. D. Evans, lady and 2 children, W. F. Ritchie, Miss L. M. Reynolds, John M. Ferguson, Thomas Bland, Miss Sallie Bland, Miss C. Russell, Mrs. Wilber, Mrs. Jane Webster, Miss R. Barr, C. Adams, M. Russell, and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......	5 31	Sun sets......	6 30	Moon [illegible]......	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	[illegible]	Gov. Island.	[illegible]	Hell Gate......	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Cleared.

Ship Garrick, Foster, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Co. Barks Wm. Henry, Young, Georgetown, J. W. Elwell & Co.; J. A. Hazard, Williams, Richmond, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Ottoman, (Br.,) Arnold, St. John, N. B., [illegible]; Penguin, (Br.,) Wellington, Bermuda, [illegible] & Co.; Hubert, (Br.,) Lasling, St. John, N. B., [illegible] & Co.

Schooners G. Franklin, Lincoln, Wareham, [illegible] Robinson; Nightingale, Hull, Providence, master; A. V. Bedell, Simonson, Alexandria, [illegible] & W. Bedell; Levi Rowe, Avery, New-Haven, master; F. A. Godwin, [illegible], Georgetown, [illegible] Blossom & Day; E. Kitter, Tyler, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. A. Spofford, Tucker, Newburyport, Sturges & Co.; Laura, Richmond, J. L. Merrill; Mary Davis, Robinson, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Manchester, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Sloops Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence, master; Harvest, Carver, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. The A. left Liverpool at 12 M. on Monday, 25th ult. Has had strong westerly winds from Cape Clear to Sable Island, and on [illegible] a very heavy gale from S. S. W. to S. W.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Old Point, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Mere Castle, of Richmond, (Mo.) Steiner, Newport, July 31, with railroad iron to E. Corning & Co., of Albany.

Ship Omer Pasha, (of Baltimore,) Barnes, Cardiff [illegible], with railroad iron to order. Vessel to master. Experienced light S. W. winds and thick fogs. Took a pilot on the 2d inst. off South Shoals, from boat E. K. Collins.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Fitzpat[illegible], Hillsboro, [illegible] days, with coal to Cook & Smith.

Brig Martillo, (Br.,) Campbell, [illegible], with coal to Cook & Smith.

Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Moore, Cumberland Harbor, (Cuba,) [illegible] ds., with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Abby Taylor, Wormwood, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Baker, St. Thomas [illegible] days, salt to Mc Gouver & Beal.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Caroline Knight, Wilson, Lubec, with plaster to master.

Schr. Friend, Hallett, Boston.

Schr. Pallas, McIntyre, Rockland.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Prince, Rockland.

Schr. Sarah, Smith, Rockland.

Schr. Gatola, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Chase, Providence.

WIND—Light, from S.

Sailed.

Ships Isaac Bell, Liverpool; Aurora, Liverpool; Lady Thompson, Liverpool; Howard, Hamburg; Black Warrior, San Francisco; Josiah Bradlee, San Francisco; Aurora, St. Thomas; bark Brunetta, ——, and brig Lucia, (Brem.,) for Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 14, lat. 41 48, lon. 51 [illegible], brig Mary Hamilton, [illegible], showing white and red flag with letter F in it.

Aug. 25, off the Skerries, R. M. steamship Africa, for Liverpool.

Aug. 28, off Cork, ship James Whitehead, bound up the Channel.

Sept. 5, lat. 42 30, lon. 51 25, ship Gibbons.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Liverpool Aug. 25, ships Constantine, John Bright, and Wyoming.

Sld. from St. [illegible] Aug. 21, bark John Worster, Curtis, for New-York; brig W. H. Spear, [illegible], for do.